DEC 1971

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871. NUMBER 136.

WASHINGTON.

An Explanation Concerning the Late Retrenchment Imbroglio.

The Legal-Tender Decisions to be Made Public on the 15th of January.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24.—Now that the smoke of the late fight in the Senate over retrenchment and reform has passed away, and charges are beginning that the whole movement originated in hostility to the administration, a few words in explanation in this connection are necessary. On the morning that Congress convened the idea occurred to Mr. Trumbull to offer a resolution reorganizing the old Retrenchment Committee, and without consultation with any one he proceeded to draft a resolution, which he subsequently offered. It was almost a *verbatim* copy of the resolution printed in the *Globe*, authorizing the appointment of a committee of which Carl Schurz was chairman under Andy Johnson's administration, and he disclaims any of the slanderous aspersions subsequently attached to it by Conkling, Morton, and Sherman, as an anti-administration measure. So far as Schurz is concerned, or any of those Republicans who voted for its adoption, the last they knew of the resolution was when Trumbull reported it in open session.

SCHENCK.

General Schenck has sent a *Sentinel* notice to the State Department that he has withdrawn from the Emma Mine. Upon the first strictures of the press of this country concerning the matter reaching him he at once wrote to Secretary Fish, expressing surprise at the view taken. The State Department, in reply, indicated a wish that he should disconnect himself with the enterprise in question, which he immediately complied with.

SUBSIDY.

The old question of granting additional subsidy bonds and lands to the Ashison or Central Branch Union Pacific will soon be presented to the Attorney General for an opinion. Last summer it was submitted from the Interior Department to Mr. Ackerman, who returned a written opinion against the legality of further subsidy. He was next requested to revise his decision, but declined to do so. The matter was afterward left to Secretaries Delano and Boutwell for joint consideration. It is now understood that, as they decline to take the responsibility of favoring subsidy without legal advice, the case will be sent to Attorney General Williams soon after he enters upon his duties. The amount of bonds and lands involved is from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

In addition to one barge company bonded for transporting imported merchandise upon the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, two steam barge companies on the Mississippi River have made application to be bonded. Their terms have been accepted, and the requisite bonds forwarded for execution and return for approval in time for the spring traffic.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

After the holiday recess Senator Schurz proposes to offer an amendment to the Amnesty bill now pending in the Senate, striking out all after the first clause. Such Republican Senators as Wilson and Sherman are in favor of this amendment. Sumner is confident that his civil rights amendment will eventually be adopted, and he intimates that enough Republican Senators have pledged themselves to vote therefor to insure its success.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Official advices show that our Minister (Bassett) has remonstrated with the Hayti Government against the latter's display of good faith shown in the observance of neutrality in the domestic strife in San Domingo. The Minister of Hayti (F. D. Sharp) says that the Haytien government takes a lively interest in the independence of San Domingo, and does nothing to forward the success of Baez. The Minister, however, believes in the sincerity of the Haytien Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of all the affairs of the Treasury Department by the Congressional Committee will be pushed immediately after the holidays.

LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

The full opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the legal-tender cases will be delivered on the 15th of January. Those who will unite in the majority are Justices Davis, Strong, Miller, Swayne, and Chief Justice Chase. The minority are Chief Justice Chase, and Associate Justices Grier, Field, and Nelson. In addition to the majority and minority reports proper, it is expected that several of the Judges will express their opinions on different branches of the question.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BROKEN UNION SQUARE BANK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Receiver of the Union Square Bank, Indictments, &c.

THE SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Sheriff has been notified by Tweed's attorney that the original or new bondsmen will justify on Monday.

HIS WHEREABOUTS.

It appears that Carson, the Chief of the Bureau of Records, has been in the buildings at his residence, in Westchester County.

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Reform Committee have agreed that the proposed new city charter shall provide for one Board of Aldermen of nine members.

INDIANA.

Jury Disagreement in the Myers Murder Case—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—The jury in the case of Myers, for the murder of Todd, came in last evening, standing 8 to 4, and they were discharged. Myers was then held to bail in the sum of $12,000.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city on the evening of the 8th of January, to determine upon the time for holding the next State Convention, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Christmas will be very generally observed tomorrow. Business will be suspended. Extensive preparations have been made for the festival, reviving of the old-time custom.

OHIO.

Reform Movement in Cincinnati—Fatal Shooting Case.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—The Central Union and Reform League adopted organization platforms of elected officers yesterday. The officers are: President, W. T. Caldwell; Vice Presidents, Arthur King, F. D. Shaffer, Benjamin Eggert, Henry T. Stores, Jr. Among members of the committees are Robert Christy, Alfred Yaple, C. W. Nichols, Stanley Mathews, Wm. Ramsey, Nicholas Longworth. The platform admits to the organization all law abiding citizens without distinction of party. It declares the association to be organized for the objects throughout the State. It states its object in the following words: "One of its special objects at home shall be to secure honest elections, honest men and honest men to local offices, and to defeat all unfit and corrupt ring candidates, by whatever name they pretended. It will also labor to perpetuate its declared principles, and to promote its objects in this state, and throughout the Union." The attendance at this meeting was not large.

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UTAH.

The Robinson Murder Case at Salt Lake —Rioting Operations Suspended.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 23.—The Robinson murder examination closed this afternoon, Hamilton, Sowles, and Blithe were committed to await the action of the grand jury. The others were discharged.

It is reported here that Brigham Young will be here next week.

There is ten feet of snow on a level in the Little Cottonwood mining district, and it is still snowing. The freighting of ore from the mines is wholly suspended. The sun has not been seen for a week.

CYPRESS.

A new counterfeit-to-cent currency appears in the New York.

CAR CONDUCTOR MURDERED.

Thomas Larkin, a conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad, was murdered, last night, by Thomas Gallagher, a discharged driver, with a car hook. Gallagher escaped.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

About 6 o'clock this morning a terrifying house attacked to the Metropolitan Gas Company's works on Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, exploded. Two men were in the concession. The building was demolished, and the ruins were immediately afterward discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished without communicating to any other department of the works. The cause of the explosion was not positively known, but the general opinion was that escaping gas, coming in contact with a lighted lamp, caused the explosion. The building was like that supposed to be made by an earthquake. No one was injured except Patrick Burns, who was passing the block. The noise of the explosion was like that supposed to be made by an earthquake. No one was injured except Patrick Burns, who was passing the block. The noise of the explosion was like that supposed to be made by a frightful calamity was averted by the presence of mind of one of the employes of the company, who, shifting the valves, caused the gas from houses. But for this precaution there might have been an explosion all over the district. The escape of the workmen employed in this branch of the works was due to a very fortunate circumstance. A few days ago an alteration was made in their hours of labor, so that they were enabled to knock off at 6:30 p. m. instead of 6. Had the old rule as to hours been in force, hundreds of lives would have been sacrificed. From Thirty-fourth to Sixty-fifth street, and from the river to Seventh avenue, is one vast ruin. Sixty-fifth street in another portion of the West side, and stores were left in total darkness. This state of affairs will probably last a week. Loss $30,000. Insured.

The explosion at the gas works last night. Sixty-fourth street is still in darkness, owing to the explosion at the gas works last night. There were no services in any of the churches there this evening. The trustees of the Gas Company have sufficient gas to-morrow night to burn till 12 o'clock.

MISS NILSSON'S INSANE LOVER.

Busch, the insane lover of Nilsson, who has on occasions been brought up in the Essex Market Court for attempting to force his way to her rooms at the hotel, was committed to-day to the lunatic asylum.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The following is the balance of the reform programme of the Committee of Seventy, spoken of in another paper:

The Mayor's salary to be $15,000, and Aldermen $500. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor. The departments shall be Police, Public Works, Public Parks, Docks, Charities and Correction, Finance, Law, Instruction, and Police Boards, from whom a Board of Commissioners of the departments shall keep a record of the daily proceedings, always accessible to the public. One Board of Commissioners of Finance Departments is to be appointed by the Mayor annually, (to be five in number of each department), the other four to be chosen by the Board of Aldermen. The provision establishing the Department of Finance provides for a public monthly finance statement, and for making Fund Commissioners. The books are to be open to the inspection of any member of the Finance Commission. All city bonds to be issued by the Mayor, Comptroller, and two members of the Finance Commission. The books of the Commissioners are to be open at all times to the inspection of City Council or any citizen. All the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor are removable by him at any time.

The Mayor appoints the Aldermen with the consent only by the Board. The Corporation Attorney to be a resident of the city and have been admitted to the bar two years. The Mayor is to be made prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen, or any member of departments, from holding any clerks from being appointed in any city contracts under the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of Streets, of office, and to be punished as a misdemeanor. No city officer to hold Federal, State, or other city office. Quite a number of these provisions have been arranged by the Legislature so as to be operative from the expiration of the term of incumbents. Any officer, from Alderman to Mayor, may be called up for examination by the Judges, in regard to his disposition of public moneys.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A late snow storm at the West was very severe, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific. Western trains are reported as being snow bound, with a prospect that several days will be required to clear the obstructions.

The Grand Duke and suite attended a choral festival at Niblo's Garden last night, and a ball at Delmonico, yesterday, which was participated in by 1,000 children. Catacazy left the imperial party at Washington, and has gone to Washington, where he will join his family.

The steamer Alpa has returned to Halifax from St. Thomas, bringing back the crew of the burned Cuban. In consequence of a report that the natives prevailed at Halifax, the St Thomas authorities refused to allow them to land there.

On Saturday Bill Woods and another negro approached the commissary building connected with the Memphis & Selma Railroad, five miles east of Memphis. They were ordered away by a man named Reynolds, in charge of the building, who threatened to shoot if they approached. Not heeding the warning, they started for the building. He shot both through the head, killing them instantly. He then fled.

The reception of Hon. Charles Lynch at Watertown, Wis., is reported as having been very gratifying. It is proposed by prominent citizens of that place to invite Mr. Lynch to deliver an address to his appreciative fellow-townsmen, in which it is anticipated that many thrilling incidents connected with the Chicago fire will be strikingly portrayed, and that numerous facts not heretofore made public will be laid before his audience in Mr. Lynch's most graphic style.

—On Saturday last, the first Board of Trade of Fort Wayne was organized. Upwards of 100 names, including some of the leading business men and capitalists, were enrolled, and the association is established on a firm basis. The officers elected for the first year are: Hon. A. P. Edgerton, President; H. Bass, First Vice President; R. D. McNeice, Second Vice President; F. S. Shurick, Secretary; Charles McCulloh, Treasurer. A Board of Directors and committees were also elected.

—Mrs. Charles Weisert, of Louisville, on Saturday last went to the house of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna K. Lorner, living in the suburbs of the city, aged 65, and took the old lady home to stay with her a day or two. Yesterday afternoon, when the old lady started to go home, Mrs. Weisert attacked her with a hatchet, knocking her on the floor and mutilating her in a horrible manner. No cause is known for the deed. The old lady will probably die.

—A London despatch of yesterday noon announces that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, and that he is gradually gaining strength. On the press of this country concerning the matter reaching him he at once wrote to Secretary Fish, expressing surprise at the view taken. The State Department, in reply, indicated a wish that he should disconnect himself with the enterprise in question, which he immediately complied with.

—Further particulars are received of the lynching of the two desperadoes near Senora, Neosho County, Mo., last week. It appears that Louis Swimm and another desperado, known as Texas Joe, *alias* Buckskin, induced a German named Henry Saloman, to go about with them from Prairie City to get some whiskey they had secreted. After getting out of town they assaulted him with clubs and left him for dead, after robbing him of $25 and a watch. Saloman recovered sufficiently to crawl back to town, and reported the affair. Swimm was arrested at Seneca by the vigilance committee and Buckskin was subsequently captured after being shot three times. Both were hung to a tree. Before execution Buckskin confessed to having murdered eleven men during the past year, the total booty obtained being only $90.

—The Philadelphia Health officer reports 22 deaths from small-pox last week, a slight increase over the week previous.

—In the United States Court at Columbus, S. C., on Saturday, the jury in the case of Middleton and Whitesides, after nearly twenty-four hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty on the second and fourth counts. The absence moved a new trial.

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—It is expected that the junction of the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Road with the Maryville Branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road will be effected inside of two weeks. The Creston Branch is built to Bedford, and the road-bed, graded, and the bridges all up between Bedford and Hopkins, a distance of 8 miles.

VERY ANNOYING INDEED.

Judge Rogers Accused by the Times of having the Small-Pox—The Judge Interviews a "Boy" of the Concern about It—Report of the Conversation.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a gentleman stepped into the office of the *Times* and inquired for the city editor. The city editor introduced himself and offered his visitor a chair. The visitor declined the chair, and remained standing. His manner exhibited annoyance, and the practised eye of the occupant of the city editor's chair detected a demand for a retraction of some kind. The visitor produced a piece of note paper, and presented it to the city editor. Said he, "which of you gentlemen wrote up the small-pox article in your paper, this morning?" "There were several of us employed in collecting the facts (?, sir," replied the guilty party, sitting at a little distance from the city editor. "You stand then, sir," pursued the visitor, "that Judge Rogers has the small-pox. Now, sir, did his doctor (mentioning the physician's name, positively state to you that Judge Rogers had the small-pox?" The guilty reporter said he supposed so. "Pardon," still continued the gentleman, "he has not had the small-pox. He had an attack of varioloid six years ago, but he has never had the small-pox. Now, I'd rather have given $100 than be subjected to the very annoying one that announcement will cause me. The news will go further than your correction ever will." The city editor said the correction must certainly be made.

The visitor went on: "My daughter was astonished to hear the question asked of her, 'How is your father to-day?' she wondered at it, and said he was very well, and was then informed by the questioner that he had the small-pox. Its really a source of great annoyance, you know. My wife and daughter want to church this morning, and I accompanied them. If so happened that I did not go directly into church with them, and they were returned home, of course, strengthened the supposition that I had small-pox, and was unable to attend church. But what could they have thought about seeing my wife and daughter there with me? Actually, I'm really annoyed at the disease! I assure you they looked pretty hard at them, sir, when they came in, for I may be certain they looked pretty hard at me. They must have thought me a rather nice sort of a man to be going to church with a case of small-pox in the house. I went out of church everybody wanted to know why I had not small-pox. If I had not, I suppose I shall have to be 'fumigated' for them, and have a sale statement on your part. I really wish you would be more careful. Upon my word I could have prefered the loss of $10 to such a circumstance." By reference to the *Times*, it will probably be seen that the correction has been made.

The other unfortunate person who had received the ill will of their friends by being reported as having the small-pox, was also favored with the city editor listening to application for retractions, with a corps of guilty reporters packing their carpet sacks preparatory to being found strung out among the other obscurities of the next Sunday *Times*, and make, if not as long, all as conspicuous a display as the article in question—which end it would not be difficult to accomplish. It would have one advantage over the other article, in that it would be taken by respectable citizens. It would contain a great deal more truth than the article which rendered it necessary.

STILL ANOTHER MAD DOG.

An Exciting Encounter between a Huge Mastiff and a Dry Goods Store—Terrible after having Severely Bitten a Small Boy.

The chilling cry of "Mad dog," with its thousand horrible associations, seems to be now as much an epidemic as the dreaded small-pox. The horror that the words excite appears to have taken a strong hold of the public mind. The killing on Saturday of two more dogs, one of which assaulted and bitten little children, was enough to terrify anxious mothers. Without any desire to exaggerate the natural feeling of uneasiness on the dog question, the following item is placed before the public as a matter of history, for future reliability or to cut short the liberty of playful youth, but as a gentle reminder to be careful:

On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a huge dog, undoubtedly having a case of the mad stone in his system, made a rush for a dry goods store in Clark street, biting at every dog he met, and making a simultaneous attack upon all manner of men and boys he encountered in his course. The little boy named Michael Stone, whom he bit savagely about the face, making one gash on each side of his mouth, is reported as being well about his body. He was driven off by the excited crowd, and the little fellow taken to the office of Dr. Dee, who dressed the wounds and dressed them as usual. The patient was then sent home to No. 156 Clark street. Meanwhile the dog, thinking her safe, had entered one of the cases, and followed the rabid brute four blocks, that, coming upon him, fired. The shot struck the dog in the Methodist Church, and after running he turned upon the officer, and a fierce struggle ensued, the policeman emptying the remainder of his pistol, and using his club, and before the latter was quieted, and yielded up the ghost in respectable style. He was then carried to the police station, where it was decided that he might best be spared upon for a resurrection or an autopsy.

The importance of this horrible disease among dogs at this season of the year should be of great assistance in dispelling the popular fallacy that dogs only go mad in the dog days. It is well for assisting the ignorant to remember that the latter derive their name from an astronomical phenomenon. It should be the concern of dogs to be especially careful about chaining up their brutes. The number of dogs bitten during the past week, and the next four days alone is sufficient to spread the horrible disease throughout a whole city of dogs, without including the human victims. The terror and extreme pain and anxiety on the subject, and that, too, almost invariably through the folly or negligence of some dog-less child, is pitiful. As is the habit of attaching only their owners, there would be no danger from them, but dog thieves do not. It is to be desired that the owners will obtain the public with a little caution, or kill their canines.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND LODGE.

At the Annual Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M., held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John Whitley, Worshipful Master.
Edward L. Hall, Senior Warden.
Thomas B. Price, Junior Warden.
Wm. Bell, Treasurer.
George K. Hazlett, Secretary.
George W. Deal, Senior Deacon.
William Lee, Junior Deacon.
A. R. Beck and Henry Whitley, Stewards.
John McLain, Tyler.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY.

At the annual conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, held on the evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Arthur D. Atkins, Eq. Commander.
Sir William Henry Woodbury, Generalissimo.
Sir John Dean Caton, Captain General.
Sir Arnold Henry Vensevelt, Prelate.
Sir Thomas Hoyne, Senior Warden.
Sir Lyman Bennett, Junior Warden.
Sir Jacob W. Swindle, Treasurer.
Sir Levi D. Boone, Recorder.
Sir Truman Warren Steele, Standard Bearer.
Sir James Irons, Sword Bearer.
Sir Levi D. Boone, Warder.
Sir Silas Peabody Crumb, Captain Guards.

At the annual convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., held on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John R. Sanborn, M. E. H. P.
William Law, Jr., E. scribe.
E. M. Bostwick, E. K.
Henry Masterman, R. A. C.
Thomas B. Price, P. S.
George K. Hazlett, Secretary.
John Whitley, Secretary.
Thos. B. Bates, Cus. of V.
Abram Dean, Sentinel.
Robert L. Hunt, 1st V.
M. Hunt, Ed. Goodhart, Stewards.
Reuben Cleveland, Tyler.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

There will be full services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. to-day. In the morning there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion. The afternoon will be a full musical festival service.

—The friends of the Protestant Orphan Asylum prepared for the annual Christmas festival to the little ones of that institution on Tuesday. December 26, at 4 o'clock p. m. Donations of fruit, cakes for the table, and presents for the tree are respectfully solicited.

—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling house No. 14 Cottage Grove avenue, near the intersection of Twenty-second street, took fire from an overheated stovepipe. An alarm was given, and the fire was extinguished before the arrival of the steamers. Damage, nominal.

—Mr. J. Forsyth, of scale fame, was the recipient, on Saturday evening, at the hands of his employés and office staff, of a magnificent gold watch-chain, valued at $60. His ever genial and expressive countenance assumed a bland smile, and his ready tongue conveyed his thanks to the friends.

—"A Chicago lover went to visit his girl one evening recently, but, for some reason, possibly that the fire had materially changed his condition in life, she received and treated him coolly. He remained standing in the parlor a few moments; but finally made a movement toward the door, remarking that he guessed he'd go." "Don't go, sir," said the sympathetic old mother-in-law, who was present, "won't you take a chair?" "Well, I don't care if I do," was his reply; and he took the proffered chair, planting her kindly, and carried it home. He says it is a good chair, made of walnut, with stuffing and green cover. That is what he wanted. He got it, and he got the girl, and says he wouldn't marry her—not if her father owned a brewery."

Wisconsin Relief.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find the following in your paper of yesterday:

Mayor Mesch, on yesterday, received a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Dingelman, Chief of the Bureau of Relief, at Peshtigo, in the State of Wisconsin, requesting him to call a meeting of the Mayor of Milwaukee, for the relief of Wisconsin sufferers by the fire-fiends. It appears that the Governor of the State of Wisconsin has appointed Mr. Dingelman to receive charitably disposed persons to a proper collection which was ordered to be made on the 30th day of November last, for the benefit of Wisconsin sufferers. Governor Fairchild's proclamation to the effect that no further relief was necessary by reason of sufferers in that State.

You are, I believe, mistaken as to the nature of Governor Fairchild's proclamation. He says that further supplies of *clothing* were not needed; and I would, in this connection, call the attention of charitably-disposed persons to the fact that we will need more money than we have yet received to supply the wants of the sufferers in the north during the winter months, and especially in the spring. When the farmers in the burned region will need agricultural implements, stock, &c. Yours respectfully,

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Assistant Treasurer Wisconsin Relief Fund.

NATIONAL STATISTICS.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

This report—a model of brevity, occupying, as it does, less than six pages—shows that the clerical force of the Bureau, at the close of the last fiscal year, consisted of thirty-one males and nine females. The work performed is of too varied a character to admit of a tabular exhibit of its nature and extent, but the following is a statement of a part of the work of one division—that of Examination:

Number of pages of letters written	5,500
Letters and enclosures of statements written	2,600
Acknowledgments of statements written	2,600
Statements examined	18,000
Statements carefully compared	18,000
Statements corrected by correspondence	1,500

The above figures give, however, a very inadequate conception of the critical and elaborate examination of the various monthly and quarterly returns from the various Custom Houses, or of the variety of work of a miscellaneous character performed in that division.

The monthly reports of this Bureau have, during the year, been regularly published. Compiled at the earliest date possible after the receipt of the returns, they have been printed as soon thereafter as the arrangements of the Congressional Printing Office would permit. Although it is impossible to obtain and publish the returns as early as is done in England, yet it is satisfactory to know that the necessary delay in publication is compensated by the increased accuracy of these monthly reports. To render them increasingly valuable, new features are from time to time introduced, which have hitherto met with general approval. Nothwithstanding the necessary printing delays, the report for the year 1870 was bound and distributed three months earlier than in previous years.

The annual statement of the condition of July 30, 1866, the third annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, including the class, tonnage, and place of registry as well as the official number and signal letters awarded to each vessel, was compiled, and published in this year. To supply a want long felt, a semi-annual statement of the rates of duties and internal taxes under the several laws in force on the 1st of January, 1870, was prepared, and 1,500 extra copies printed for distribution. The great labor involved in its preparation, it is gratifying to know, from its accuracy is almost, if not quite, absolute; and it has met with very broad and favorable commendation as the best compilation of its value. It forms Appendix A of a "Special Report on the Customs Revenue of the United States," which will soon be submitted to you."

It is suggested that statistics of manufactures and internal taxation are not complete, and that there is a lack of adequate power in the bureau to exact the information that would be required by law. To remedy this defect, it is recommended that authority to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage."

It is proper to call to mind that in the civil service reform proposition, and that is covered by a law of Congress. The law of Congress has nothing to do with it. No, sir. The President of the United States to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service. That is all.

Mr. Morton. That is not all.

Mr. Trumbull. Well, I will read it; the President is by it—

"Authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter."

That is the purpose, he is "authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries." What inquiries? The inquiries as to providing some way or means for the passage of persons who apply for office, to prescribe the duties of the Commissioners, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service." He is to appoint this commission to help him in regard to ascertaining who ought to be appointed to the civil service, that is, that I believe is the public good requires to be investigated.

Sir, what followed? The resolution then followed in this body offered by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) for the do what? To create a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consider such matters as should be referred to it, to make inquiries in the power whatever. It could not move a step until something was referred to it.

India Rubber Shoes a Failure.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

But, as a mode of clothing for the feet and protection from the wet ground, or from cold through checked perspiration, is the gum-elastic shoe a success? From a hygienic standpoint we answer in the negative. We believe it to be a most miserable failure. True, a gum overshoe is decidedly waterproof, and for extra purposes and uses, as duck-shooting and hunting in marshes, or wading in the water, the gum-elastic boot will, perhaps, forever be an indispensable article of wear; but for keeping the feet dry and warm in wet, cold weather, and in preserving the health from checked perspiration, the rubber is the very worst article that was ever invented. However well it may keep the water out, it most effectually keeps the perspiration in, thereby continually reminding the wearer that what he has gained in one direction he has lost in another, and the checked perspiration so say many are of the filth and the loathsome it continually engenders, is a constant source of colds, catarrhs, influenzas and bronchitis.

It is beyond contradiction that the health and life of society are suffering from the continued arbitrary reign of India rubber in the shoe trade. The fearful increase in phthisis and consumption are clearly traceable to this pernicious fashion, and it behooves the philanthropist, and

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Remarks of Senator Trumbull in the Senate Giving the Extraordinary History of the Affair.

The Presiding Officer. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Trumbull. Mr. President, I feel like congratulating some Senators on the progress they have made within the last week. The resolution which I had the honor of offering at that time was denounced by them as monstrous and spoken of with amazement. To-day it is talked of as very harmless, and not amounting to anything; it is said it would not authorize an investigation of fraud or of anything else; it does not go far enough. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that Senators have made such progress in favor of investigation. What new lights have shone upon them I am unable to say, but certainly some light, either from above or from the sovereign people, somehow or other seems to have penetrated the minds of certain Senators, so that they discover now that that which was denounced by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler) as a proposition to create a committee possessed of all knowledge, is now eminently proper. I believe he went on to say that the Almighty did not possess any such men any place; at any rate, if he did make such men, forgetting that he himself was still in the Senate, he said they were not sent here. (Laughter.)

Now, it is pleasant and agreeable to find how the views of Senators have changed, and I am gratified at the discovery which has been made by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), who seems to have received peculiar light upon this subject, and he has discovered that an inquiry into the "methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursements of public moneys," and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed," does not authorize an examination of fraud. This word "fraud" seems to haunt him.

Now suppose you call it "an abuse" instead of a "fraud." I suppose the resolution would authorize investigation into abuses; and if a case should be found in the course of an investigation that agents and officers having the care and disbursement of public money have been using it improperly for their own benefit, or for the benefit of some friend at New York who has been paying out public money for the purpose of hiring delegates to go up to the Syracuse Convention, I suppose the Senator from Indiana would call that fraud. But if that is instead of having charge of his money were to go to some friend for the purpose of converting it to a use for which it was not placed in his hands, very likely he would consider that a fraud. I think the resolution is very broad indeed, and if so, by my faith ground and was so intended originally. The motion now pending is to strike out from the instructions proposed to be given the committee these words:

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the civil service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper Boards, their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose and for withdrawing the civil service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage."

That amendment after being very highly commended by the Senator from Vermont was also adopted by the Senate, and the Senator from Rhode Island, not satisfied that that was broad enough, also asked to strike out the word "civil," so as to have the provision apply to all services.

Mr. Edmunds. Did not that already been done on the motion of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. Trumbull. In his amendment the Senator from Rhode Island had inserted the word "civil," and he asked to strike it out of his own amendment. After this resolution had undergone these various amendments, it was submitted to the Senate in the very same words in which I offered it here on the 7th day of December.

The resolution was again adopted on the 6th of March, 1867, offered the following session:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the Joint Committee on Retrenchment be, and are hereby, instructed to make a careful and minute examination of the method adopted by the Treasury Department to print the bonds, notes, and securities of the United States; what guards have been adopted to prevent fraud or mistake, and what additional guards, if any, ought to be adopted to prevent fraud or mistake; whether there have been any fraudulent or erroneous issues of bonds, notes

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Improving the Common Field-Harrow—Is Grape Wine a Product of Horticulture?—Top-Dressing of Meadows—Fence Laws and Soiling—Agricultural Fairs for 1872—Selecting of Committees at Fairs—Bookkeeping for Farmers—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 22.

Miss J. A. S., of Blandinsville, McDonough County, writes that she has planned a wheeled harrow, or, rather, that she has invented the idea of attaching three castor-wheels to the back of the harrow, in order to facilitate the removal of the implement from one field to the other. We have been much in need of some improvement in the harrow itself, as well as to make it more convenient for handling. As now in use, the harrow is the most awkward and unwieldy implement of the farm. In the taking it to and from the field, it is often a source of great trouble and vexation, and, if our young lady correspondent can do aught to lessen these perplexities, we shall, at least, owe her a debt of gratitude.

By attaching the three small castor wheels to the back of the harrow, it may be turned over, and thus drawn from the field. When the Eureka stalk-cutter was first sent out, it was a very awkward thing to handle, and it was found that it must have wheels attached to it, in order to take it from one field to another. The wheels have been so attached that, by the aid of a small lever to each wheel, the frame-work and cutting-bars were raised from the ground and easily hauled off. A similar arrangement could be applied to the harrow for this purpose.

Since the invention of the old double Scotch harrow, there has been little, if any, improvement in this implement, and there is now an opportunity for mechanics to make some useful changes, and especially should attention be given to its ease of handling.

Our young lady friend is not the first to appreciate this defect in the harrow, for it has been the subject of annual discussions on this farm since the first boy was old enough to drive the harrow, and to ride on its hindmost bar. Furst & Bradley, Deere & Co., and others, send out harrows to the trade, but none of them have given full satisfaction, and, before they commence work on the spring supply, it is to be hoped that they will see if some improvement is not possible.

IS WINE A HORTICULTURAL PRODUCT?

The State Horticultural Society decided, by the casting vote of the President, that wine was not a product of horticulture. This was a pretty sharp dodge to get rid of the temperance question, that has been an element of unrest in this body of savans. In the early days of the temperance question, the sin of selling corn to the distiller was a prominent subject of morals; but now that the distiller can purchase all the corn that he needs, that question is no longer in the way, and Deacon Smith may sell his corn to the distiller without reproach. So, I suppose, the vineyardist may sell his grapes to the wine-maker without obloquy. But, as most vineyardists convert their grapes into wine themselves, it will be difficult to make the world believe that wine is not a product of horticulture. Grape jelly, dried apples, canned peaches, and dried berries are no doubt products of horticulture, but no more so than grape-wine. All such votes but stultify the body of men who give them. The morals of wine-making are quite another thing. We may say that whiskey is not a product of agriculture, as the farm does not convert the corn into whiskey, that being done by skilled manufacturers; hence, we call it a manufactured product. But, in the case of wine, it is simply the fermented juice of the grape, which may be made into wine or vinegar with the same facility that the juice of apples is made into cider or cider-vinegar. If it is morally wrong to make wine from grapes, let us meet the question manfully. This shuffling the question will result in no good, for it will turn to torment the inventor. It is not probable that wine-making will be set loose from horticulture for some time to come, however people may differ in opinion; for, so long as there is a market demand, so long will that demand be supplied.

TOP-DRESSING OF MEADOWS.

While the ground is frozen is the best time to top-dress meadow land. The manure should be spread out at once, so that the rain and melting snows may carry the fertilizing properties down into the soil. Orchards that are in grass should be top-dressed, as, in that case, the cuttings of clover and timothy may be used for soiling.

We have the promise of some important changes in our statute by the present General Assembly. The most important of these is the fence question, that will compel every person to take care of his own stock. This change in the law will make some general changes in farm-economy. In the first place, it will greatly lessen the amount of fences, lead to more attention to the meadow, and invite to a more general system of soiling. The past two seasons have given us some lessons in pasturage that are not to be forgotten. Winter rye, drilled corn, and clover have all been used to eke out the short pasturage, but, of the three, clover is rapidly growing in favor. Clover can be cut several times during the season, provided that it is well supplied with top-dressings of coarse manure. At the same time, the soil is greatly enriched with the decaying roots. Red clover is a biennial plant, and the individual plants live only two years, though the meadow may survive several years from the annual dropping of seed. These decaying roots have a mechanical effect on the soil by rendering compact clays more porous, and adding also to the volume of plant-food. For these reasons, the top-dressing of the meadow is becoming one of growing importance.

COUNTY FAIRS.

Agricultural societies will soon hold their annual meetings, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the fair, and making up the premium-list. It would be well to have some concert of action as regards the time of adjacent counties, or along the lines of the principal railways, in order that there may not be any conflict. For the past two or three years the following plan has been assuming a shape and form, and it is more than probable that the fairs of 1872 will be held in accordance therewith. The plan contemplates that Chicago, like St. Louis, is to have her annual Industrial Show. Plans were being consummated for the purpose before the Great Fire; but, no doubt, these must now rest for a year or two. It is proposed to hold the Chicago fair the last week in August. This will give the Chicago manufacturers an opportunity to advertise and show their wares in time for the fall trade; and they will be ready with September to enter the country for the rural display. The schedule proposed for 1872 is as follows:

Chicago, last week in August;
Kankakee, Sept. 2 to 7;
Onarga, Sept. 9 to 14;
Champaign, Sept. 16 to 21;
Mattoon, Sept. 23 to 28;
Centralia, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5;
DuQuoin, Oct. 7 to 12;
Jonesboro, Oct. 14 to 19.

Here is presented a line of fairs that succeed each other in regular order, and which occupy a week each. They are, with one exception, at important railroad crossings, and thus present more than ordinary facilities for great rural gatherings and expositions of the industry of large districts. The Chicago manufacturer may send his goods through the entire length of the State, while each part of the State may, in return, be enriched by the products of the soil of the whole State. In order to make this plan more effective, the Illinois Central Railroad is interested in a proper reduction of freights and fares, that will place each one of these fairs on an equality. In case the State Fair should be held at one of these points—which is quite probable—it should adapt the time of that fair in order not to disturb the general harmony. A like succession of fairs might go out on all the roads leading from Chicago, beginning at the same time. Thus, each section of the State may have its fairs in the most perfect accord, without the interference of other parts of the State. Then, by a diversity of the premium-lists, each could have some one feature more prominent than the others. Kankakee has its manufactures and dairy products; Onarga, its small fruits, Percheron horses, sheep, and swine; Champaign, its fat cattle, corn, orchard-products, and Industrial Grounds; Mattoon, its cattle, horses, swine, woollen goods, and fine farms; Centralia, DuQuoin, and Jonesboro, the products of the orchard, canned and dried fruits, tobacco, cotton, castor-beans, pottery, and samples of wool.

When these fairs are once organized, they will be the means of presenting many new industries that would soon take root in so genial a soil.

The system of county fairs is now undergoing a change for the better. The old grounds, located in some shady grove, one, two, or three miles from the village, though admirably adapted to a picnic party, have been found too distant for the County Fair, and been abandoned for that purpose, and new, open grounds, near the depot, and of easy access, been selected in their place.

These fairs are not as yet all that they ought to be, for they have not reached out to bring within their influence all that is useful and all that is desirable. The horse ring has been too much the centre around which all other departments have been compelled to cluster. Premium-lists should have due regard to all departments of labor. For this reason the list that would be the best for Kankakee would not be the best for Jonesboro. Kankakee has her workers in stone for building purposes, and a premium-list for these must be arranged. Then her manufactures of woollens, of linens, the preparation of flax, the products of the field and of the dairy, need attention. When we reach Jonesboro we find new attractions, in her crops of tobacco, cotton, castor-beans, sweet potatoes, winter wheat, and orchard products, her great pottery, and immense arrangements for the drying of fruit by steam. Then her forests present interesting samples of timber, that is being prepared for use in the shape of axe-handles by the million, hubs, spokes, shafts, plow-beams and handles, material for wagons, carts, buggies, carriages, berry and fruit boxes, and cooperage. The Illinois Central Road runs through the heart of the State; it passes through more than five degrees of latitude, and thus presents a great variety of agricultural and horticultural products. Thus far there has been no system in regard to the fairs of this great industrial section; but, out of the new plan, we may expect order, system, and co-operation in all things that go to develop the immense resources that lie along this route.

In this connection I will add a word in regard to the

SELECTING OF COMMITTEES.

The selecting and naming of committees in the premium-lists is one of doubtful utility. A much better way is to select a general committee, embracing a sufficient number for the formation of sub-committees for each interest. The awards of committees have not, as a general thing, given satisfaction; nor could such a result be expected when we consider the experience of the men who are often placed on these committees. I have seen a lawyer, who knew nothing of farm-machinery, Chairman of the Committee on Reapers and Mowers in a field-trial. But I need not name a list of such worthies—men of good judgment in their respective lines of business, but unskilled judges in other matters. The great trouble is in the filling up of these committees with dead-beats from among the lookers on and hangers-on. It was a pleasure, at the last State Fair, to see the Superintendent of the Horse Department clear away all this rubbish, and to see the awards that came from his competent committees respected.

FARMERS' BOOKKEEPING.

We are often asked to describe a system of bookkeeping for farmers, and as often answer that there is no difference between the bookkeeping of the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant. The only difference is in extent, not in form. A system of simple double-entry is all that is required; and this should be taught in all of our common schools. It is more simple to teach double than single entry, for the reason that the former is a correct system, containing its own checks and balances, while the latter is without them. An account may be opened with any particular field or crop, as well as with individuals. In this double entry there is the same amount of debt as credit; some thing or person is indebted to some other thing or person. A very little showing is sufficient to teach any farmer how to keep his accounts,—I think less, perhaps, than in the use of the so-called farmers' account books. Two blank books are required,—a journal and a ledger. In the journal, the entry is made as follows:

Cash, Dr., To Potato Account.
To 17 bushels potatoes sold Smith & Nixon, $14 .... $14.00

In the ledger cash is made debtor to the amount, $14, while potato account has a like credit. Every neighborhood should have its debating and farmers' club, and these should take up the subject of bookkeeping. If the school-teacher is not competent to give lessons, he or she has come short of a thorough teacher. But some one in the neighborhood can always be found who is capable of giving instruction. Every farmer should keep an accurate account of his income and of his expenses. The first of March is the better time to balance up these accounts, for it is then that the year's business is the nearest closed.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been steadily cold,—well calculated for hauling produce to market, and the hauling of fuel, fencing, and building material for the farm. Stock of all kinds are being better housed than formerly. When hay commands a ready sale, the farmer begins to study economy in its use. A good thing for this cold weather is a farmer's boiler, that will hold fifty or sixty gallons of water. This should be put down cellar, or in a warm room that may be kept from freezing. Fill the boiler with water and bring it to a boil; now stir in meal until it is of the consistency of still-slop. This slop should be fed warm to the milch-cows and pigs. For cold weather it is most valuable; and farmers who cannot present this luxury to their cows and pigs at present, will do well to study up the situation for its introduction. RURAL.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

The Profession of a Sister of Charity in the Houston Street Convent—Changing the Fashionable Raiment of a Bride for the Humble Garb of a Nun.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 22.

The solemn ceremonies of a religious "profession" were performed yesterday in the little chapel of the Sisters of Charity on Houston street, which was adorned with rich tapestry, and its altars decked with natural and artificial flowers in honor of the sacred occasion. About nine o'clock the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs began the celebration of a solemn high mass, assisted by Dr. McSweeny and Father Farrelly, who respectively acted as deacon and sub-deacon. The "postulant," or young lady about to receive the habit of the Order of Mercy, entered the chapel, accompanied by a procession of nuns, and dressed in a very rich costume of the present fashion adopted by brides. Around her neck she wore a string of pearls, and brilliant diamonds quivered on her bosom and in her ears; the gold bracelets on her wrists. She also wore a rich watch chain, and all the baubles that emblemize the vanity of the world. Thus arrayed the betrothed of the Redeemer approached the foot of the altar and knelt. The youth and beauty of this accomplished young candidate of religion drew feelings of mingled sympathy and admiration from the large number who had assembled in the chapel to witness her "profession." Her name is, or rather was, MacGuire, for it has been changed for her religious title, and renounced when she forsook for all time the "world and all its vanities." She is a niece of the gentleman of her late name who edits the prominent Irish journal named the Cork *Examiner*; who holds a seat in the British House of Parliament, and who is the author of several popular works, especially "Rome and Its Ruler," and a book on life in America.

After spending several years in the Ursuline Convent of Cork—the most renowned seat of learning for females in the British Isles, if not in the world—Miss MacGuire acquired a most prominent position in the esteem of her superiors and is the admiration of her schoolmates. While yet very young she had gained unusual proficiency as a linguist, musician, and artist. Sisters who were educated during her time, and who, like her, have selected the arduous mission of New York, say that the most admirable of the fine drawings which decorate the halls of the Ursuline Convent have been executed by the young lady whose life henceforth will be that of a Sister of Charity; and that the most beautiful of the artificial flowers and other specimens of artistic handiwork are attributable to the genius and culture of the newly-professed nun.

At the beginning of the canon of the mass the novice prostrated herself at the foot of the altar, while a choir of nuns chanted the Litany of the Saints in her behalf. At the communion she arose and slowly ascended the altar steps. On reaching the platform upon which the priest stands, she again knelt and prepared herself for the reception of the Holy Sacrament and the taking of the three religious vows—chastity, voluntary poverty, and obedience. In performing that sublime office she repeated the words pronounced by the administering priest according to the rites of the Church, and did so in a sweet and clear voice. The vows being taken—the vows which are believed to be perpetually binding—the professed nun resumed her position at the foot of the altar and again prostrated herself, while the choir chanted a solemn and appropriate hymn. The hymn being finished she arose, and, accompanied by several sisters, went into the sacristy, where was divested of all her worldly adornments, to don the humble habit and cowl of the Sister of Charity.

At the close of the services, which were witnessed with the highest admiration by over one hundred guests, who represented the most prominent Catholic families of New York, Vicar General Starrs delivered a brief and touching discourse, principally addressed to the newly-professed nun. He said she had achieved a great victory over the world, and that in having consecrated her life to God, to whom she had wedded her virginity, she would hereafter, by preserving the grace with which He had that day endowed her, join that privileged band "who, clad in white, chant hymns of joy around the throne of the Lamb," such as no others can sing.

The Neosho Murder.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 21.

Mr. T. F. Johnson, who arrived here from the western line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, gives additional and more minute particulars in regard to an atrocious murder committed near Neosho, Mo. The murdered man's name was Lewis Wright, and he had been engaged in trading with the Indians and persons along the border of the Indian Territory. On Wednesday last he had purchased some goods in Neosho, and had started out with his team and goods, accompanied by his driver or teamster, and went into camp about one mile west of Neosho, where a camp for the night was made. After supper Wright went to sleep, and, as is stated, the driver deliberately split open the sleeping man's skull with an axe, killing him instantly. He then dragged the body into the wagon, hitched up the team, passed on through Neosho to the little mining town of Granby with the body, and stopped at his father's house about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is alleged that the father and son then took the body about 200 yards from the house and threw the corpse into an old mining shaft, where it was found. The murderer then appears to have got drunk and made his appearance with Wright's watch and chain and wearing his boots.

He was met by a young lady to whom Wright was engaged to be married, and who recognized the watch and boots. The man told such a rambling story, that she accused him of being the murderer of her affianced—Wright. He became alarmed and left. Suspicion was soon aroused, and a posse under an officer went to the murderer's father's house, where they found the bloody blankets and part of the wagon, and in a still further search found the body of Wright. The father of the teamster was arrested and taken, amid some excitement, to jail. A strangling process was perpetrated five times on the old man, until he confessed as above. The murderer is still at large, and his father remains in jail. Wright was formerly a carpenter and bridge-builder in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

Some Reminiscences of the Great Novelist.

From the Philadelphia Press.

When Dickens died, in June, 1870, it was reasonably anticipated that Mr. John Forster, his literary executor, would be his biographer. They had been intimate friends, almost from the beginning of the great novelist's wonderful career, and in all these years Dickens had availed himself of the judgment and experience of his friend. What James Ballantyne had been to Walter Scott, sensibly advising and carefully correcting his various productions, John Forster had been to Charles Dickens, only, perhaps, a little more so. The first volume of the expected biography, completed with little delay, is published in this country by virtue of special arrangement, which means liberal payments, between Mr. Lippincott and the author, or his publishers in London. It is illustrated with the head of Dickens engraved in the line manner by R. Graves, an English artist, from the full length portrait by Maclise, an outline engraving of the whole of that painting, and several *fac-similes* of drawings and handwriting. This portrait was taken in 1839, when Dickens was in his 28th year. Mr. Forster, who made his acquaintance in December, 1836, thus describes him as he then appeared:

Very different was his face in those days from that which photography has made familiar to the present generation. A look of youthfulness first attracted you, and then a candor and openness of expression which made you sure of the qualities within. The features were very good. He had a capital forehead, a firm nose with full wide nostril, eyes wonderfully beaming with intellect and running over with humor and cheerfulness, and a rather prominent mouth strongly marked with sensibility. The head was altogether well-formed and symmetrical, and the air and carriage of it were extremely spirited. The hair, so scant and grizzled in later days, was then of a rich brown, and most luxuriant abundance, and the bearded face of his last two decades had hardly a vestige of hair or whiskers; but there was that in the face, as I first recollect it, which no time could change, and which remained implanted on it unalterably to the last. This was the quickness, keenness, and practical power, the eager, restless, energetic outlook on each several feature, that seemed to tell so little of a student or writer of books, and so much of a man of action and business in the world. Light and motion flashed from every part of it. 'It was as if made of steel,' was said of it four or five years after the time to which I am referring, by a most original and delicate observer, the late Mrs. Carlyle. 'What a face is his to meet in a drawing-room!' wrote Leigh Hunt to me, the morning after I made them known to each other. 'It has the life and soul in it of fifty human beings.' In such sayings are expressed not alone the restless and resistless vivacity and force of which I have spoken, but that also which lay beneath them, of steadiness and hard endurance.

This was Dickens before he had begun the "Pickwick papers." So he looked when, six years later, he paid his first visit to America, in the flush of his *purpurea juventus*. Those who had seen him here in 1842 did not recognize the difference of his face, lined rather by thought than years, when they again saw him in 1867. The battle of life had left its scars upon it.

He was a mere child, not 9 years old, when he wrote a tragedy called "Misnar, the Sultan of India," founded on an Eastern story, and, even then, "told a story off-hand so well, and sang some small comic songs so especially well, that he used to be elevated on chairs and tables, both at home and abroad, for more effective display of these talents; and," Mr. Forster adds, "when he first told me of this, at one of the twelfth-night parties on his eldest son's birth-day, he said he never recalled it that his own shrill little voice of childhood did not again tingle in his ears, and he blushed to think what a horrible little nuisance he must have been to many unoffending grown-up people who were called upon to admire him." This early story-telling reminds us of Scott's—but the author of Waverly is reported to have sang only once in his life, though he liked to join in the chorus on various festive occasions.

At 9 years of age Dickens was taken to London, his family then moving from Chatham. Very soon his father was in prison for debt. "The readers of Mr. Micawber's history," Mr. Forster says, "who remember David's first visit to the Marshalsea prison, and how, upon seeing the turnkey, he recalled the turnkey in the blanket in 'Roderick Random,' will read with curious interest what follows written as a personal experience of fact two or three years before the fiction had even entered into his thoughts: 'My father was waiting for me in the lodge, and we went up to his room (on the top story but one) and cried very much. And he told me, I remember, to take warning by the Marshalsea, and to observe that if a man had twenty pounds a year and spent nineteen pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence, he would be happy; but that a shilling spent the other way would make him wretched. I see the fire we sat before, now; with two bricks inside the rusted grate, one on each side, to prevent its burning too many coals.' Who, after reading this, can have a doubt as to the identity of Micawber!"

He had to report law proceedings in the courts for two years before he could obtain an engagement as Parliamentary reporter, and was 19 when he obtained this promotion on the *True Sun*. After this he had two sessions' experience on the *Mirror of Parliament*, originated and conducted by Mr. Barrow, his uncle; and finally, in his twenty-third year, became a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, then the great Whig organ, and a rival of the *Times*. A little before this (in January, 1834) a sketch of his, "Mrs. Joseph Porter, Over the Way," was published in the *Monthly Magazine*.

Mr. Beard, who still survives, and was the first friend Dickens made in "the gallery" (of Parliament) bears record of him in the emphatic words: "There never was such a short-hand writer," which disposes of an idea, ignorantly conceived and cherished, that he was only a long-hand reporter. He contributed several sketches to the magazine without receiving payment, his *nom de plume* being "Boz" from the first. In January, 1835, his suggestion to supply a regular series of articles for an evening offshoot of the *Morning Chronicle* was acceded to. His salary was raised from 5 to 7 guineas a week. What he wrote went on through the year, Mr. John Black, the editor of the paper, very highly appreciating it. We are told "Dickens to the last remembered that it was most of all the cordial help of this good old mirth-loving man which had started him joyfully on his career of letters. It was John Black that flung the slipper after him, he would often say. 'Dear old Black! my first hearty out-and-out appreciator,' is an expression in one of his letters written to me in the year he died." In 1836 he collected the papers forming the first series of "Sketches by Boz," for which Mr. McCrone, an enterprising young London publisher, gave him £150, and published it with characteristic illustrations drawn and etched by Cruikshank. These two volumes at once won public favor. So commenced a bright and honorable career.

The success of the "Sketches" induced Chapman & Hall, publishers in London, then not long in business, to propose that Dickens should write an illustrated serial story. Accordingly the *Times* of the 26th of March, 1836, gave notice that on the 31st would be published the first shilling number of the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," edited by Boz; and the same journal of a few days later announced that on the 2d of April Mr. Charles Dickens had married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Hogarth.

Mr. Forster, in about 200 pages, relates the incidents in his hero's life, literary and personal, from this date to his departure from America in January, 1842, at the age of 30. In these six years were produced the "Pickwick Papers," the "Strange Gentleman," and "Village Coquettes," dramatic pieces; "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Young Gentlemen and Young Couples," "Barnaby Rudge," and "The Old Curiosity Shop." Within this time, too, he edited "*Bentley's Miscellany*," the "Picnic Papers," and the "Life of Joseph Grimaldi." Mr. Forster makes no mention of a third dramatic piece, entitled "Is She his Wife," and a prose satire, "Sunday under Three Heads," which are attributed to "Boz," though the former was played and the latter published anonymously. Within this time, too, Dickens had removed from his rooms in Furnival's Inn to a handsome house in Doughty street, and latterly to a stately mansion in the vicinity of Regent's Park. He had acquired, before he was 25, a reputation equaled only by that won by Scott and Byron, and was honored as well as admired. He appears to have passed unaltered through his great success, his good heart and kind nature enabling him to convert admirers into friends, and retain them as such.

The closing one hundred and twenty-seven pages of this volume contain Dickens' first impressions of America, as communicated in letters to Mr. Forster. In some cases these are more graphic than the subsequent "American Notes." The description of the little woman and the baby, going in the boat to meet husband and father at St. Louis, is better in the letter than in the book.

Mr. Dickens was much gratified, at first with his reception and entertainment in the United States, and continued in this happy state of mind for nearly three weeks—until he began to agitate the question of international copyright, which, Mr. Forster says, brought down on him the indignation of a great many editors. Mr. Dickens did not, and Mr. Forster does not, know what caused this antagonism.

It was thought that Mr. Dickens' principal object in visiting America was self-interest; that, very naturally, he desired to profit by the republication of his writings here. But Americans remembered what Dickens had not, that not many months previous, when he edited "The Picnic Papers" for the benefit of Mrs. McCrone, widow of his first publisher, the whole of the second volume was a reprint of "Charcoal Sketches," by Mr. Joseph C. Neal, a Philadelphia editor. It was thought and said in America that Mr. Dickens was very inconsistent, to say the least of it, in denouncing American publishers as pirates, and American readers as receivers of stolen goods, when he himself had pirated Mr. Neal's entire work, without "By your leave," or acknowledgement.

From that time Mr. Dickens viewed America through a distorting lens. After the grand dinner and ball in New York, until the eve of his return, his letters show him perpetually sneering at this country and its people. Once, in an unusually bland mood, he praised the people, but closed with: "But I don't like the country. I would not live here on any consideration. It goes against the grain with me. It would with you. I think it impossible, utterly impossible, for any Englishman to live here and be happy. I have a confidence that I must be right, because I have everything, God knows, to lead me to the opposite conclusion; and yet I cannot resist coming to this one. As to the causes, there are too many to enter upon here." Elsewhere he says: "Indeed, the Americans, when they are travelling, as Miss Martineau seems disposed to admit, are exceedingly negligent, not to say dirty. To the best of my making out, the ladies, under most circumstances, are content with smearing their hands and faces in a very small quantity of water. So are the men, who superadd to that mode of ablution a hasty use of the common brush and comb." He also says: "I am quite serious when I say that I do not believe there are, on the whole earth besides, so many intensified bores as in these United States. No man can form an adequate idea of the real meaning of the word without coming here." It is all different at Niagara. There he says: "There were two English officers with us (ah! what *gentlemen*, what noblemen of nature they seemed), and they hurried off with me." The italics are his own."

RUBINSTEIN.

A Sketch of the Coming Pianist.

Mr. Grau writes that Rubinstein, the pianist, will be with us next season. In view of this, the following sketch of his life from the London *Choir* will be found of interest:

"Anton Gregory Rubinstein was born on the 18th of November, 1829, at Wechwotynetz, a village near Jassy, on the Russian frontier. His grandfather was an Israelite, but his father was brought up in the Independent Greek religion, which our artist professes also. Anton's parents were in good circumstances, but afterward became involved in litigation respecting their property, resulting in a sensible diminution of their fortune. In his early childhood Anton already manifested those two principal qualifications which shaped his career—a marked love for music and a consistent, energetic striving to reach a clearly-defined goal.

"His mother, a highly-educated woman, who is still an active teacher at the Imperial Seminary at Moscow, directed the children's first instruction, and particularly taught her two youngest sons the piano, of which she was mistress. Nicholas, also, the elder brother, evinced a great predilection as well as talent for music. Circumstances in part, but principally the wish to provide for the more thorough education of their children, led the parents to remove to Moscow. Here the boys received regular instruction in music. With Anton it began when he was 6 years old, and not more than two years and a half later he gave his first public concert at Moscow. The sensation which the prodigy caused on this occasion was immense, and, solicited on every side, his parents consented to let him travel to Paris in August, 1839, accompanied by his teacher, Villoing. But, although the 10-year-old child excited great sensation in that city also, the reflecting father was still undecided whether he should dedicate his son wholly to music, well knowing that only extraordinary talent can attract notice in a field where so much has already been done. Then it happened that Liszt was present at Herz's. The gifted boy's play filled him with such enthusiasm that, after he had finished, he lifted the child up in his arms and kissed him, exclaiming, 'He will be my successor!' The assembly burst forth into shouts of joy, and for a whole week Paris talked of little else than this scene. For a year and a half Anton now earnestly applied himself to study at Paris, Liszt himself assisting with his advice. At the expiration of that time his first great artistic tour was undertaken through England, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, which brought him renown, and was pecuniarily successful. Returning to his native country, Anton spent a year at home. In the year 1844 the sons, accompanied by their mother (the father's feeble health compelling him to remain behind), arrived at Berlin, in order to finish their studies in the theory of music with Dehn, and their scientific studies at the High School.

"Nicholas, the elder brother, subsequently devoted himself to instruction, and now directs the Conservatorium at Moscow and its concerts. Anton's progress in the course of his studies with Dehn, extending over a period of nearly two years, was more and more decided; with the greatest enthusiasm he studied composition and the works of the masters. Of a most beneficial influence was his acquaintance with Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who showed warm sympathy with the youth of 15. Amid this period of activity Anton's father died. His mother being obliged to return, on account of her other children, Anton thus saw himself deprived of her further assistance, and dependent upon his own exertions. He went, in 1845, to Vienna, where he made a bare living by teaching, devoting all his leisure time, however, to composition. Here, and in Hungary, through which he traveled with the flutist Heindel, he wrote the majority of those compositions, in part nothing more than drafts, which were not published till much later, and under quite different circumstances. Meantime, his wishes not being realized quickly enough, he became gloomy and despondent, and thought of emigrating to America. But it was only a touch of hypochondria, which he soon conquered. The political storms of 1848 drove him from Vienna. He returned to Berlin, and soon to his native land.

"From that time forward the young artist's affairs took a more favorable turn. His talents obtained for him the favor of the Grand Princess Helen of Russia, who took him into her service as chamber musician. To this position that of player and concert-master to the Empress was afterward joined. A singular accident compelled him to recompose all his works, which, in part, had been merely sketched, in part finished. While on his way to St. Petersburg, he had been obliged to leave at the frontier the trunk which contained all his manuscripts, it being suspected that the notes were some secret revolutionary cipher, such secret correspondences, it is said, having at that time actually been discovered. He was taken for an emissary, and came near being transported to Siberia. He was thus obliged to keep himself concealed for a length of time in St. Petersburg, until he succeeded in making known to the Grand Princess, through his patron, Count Wielhorsky, his critical situation, whereupon further proceedings against him were stopped. Notwithstanding the most careful search, however, his manuscripts could not again be found, and ... has never seen them since. Rubinstein was, therefore, under the necessity of reproducing what was lost, in which task, by the aid of his superior memory, he was, for the most part successful. This, together with new compositions, which now gushed forth in uninterrupted succession, kept him in St. Petersburg until the year 1851.

"Rubinstein now thought that the time had arrived for him to step before the world with his works. Generously furnished by his two patrons with the means (the court alone made him a travelling present of two thousand silver rubles), he three years later entered on his first tour through Germany, France, and England, as performer and composer. In the former capacity he everywhere achieved triumphs, while, especially at first, criticism showed itself, with rare exceptions, antagonistic, no to say bitterly hostile, to his compositions. The Leipsic publishers, however, had a better opinion; they published his works and paid him handsomely.

"In 1856 he was called back to the Emperor's coronation ceremonies. Here he composed his Jubilee overture, for the dedication of which he was presented by the Emperor with a valuable jewel. In the suite of the Grand Princess he went to Nice, and then made a long artistic tour, composing all the time, mostly larger works, among which were an oratorio, 'Paradise Lost,' and a grand opera, 'The Children of the Heath,' the latter for Vienna.

"Meantime Rubinstein's position in St. Petersburg, as well as other circumstances there, had assumed such a shape that he was enabled to undertake the carrying out of a long-cherished design with prospects of success. Aided by powerful patrons, there came into existence, within the course of a year, 'The Russian Musical Association,' an institution rich in artists and pecuniary resources; and a year thereafter the Conservatorium, embracing every branch of the musical art, was also in operation. In behalf of both institutions Rubinstein has displayed a sacrificing activity, attended with salutary effects. As leader of the Conservatorium, for example, not only did its entire management fall to him, but he also organized and superintended the instruction, directed the exercises of the pupils, and finally taught the laws of composition.

"In addition to performing so many and oppressive duties, he gave private lessons, and found time to compose. During this epoch of his life were written the lyric opera 'Feramors' (performed at Dresden), two concertos for piano, a grand piano fantasia, another for four hands, chamber music, choruses, songs, pieces for the piano, the Symphonies in A and C major ('Ocean').

"There only remains to give a condensed picture of the composer Rubinstein, as he appears before us to-day.

"His works are full of originality, soaring, not 'sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought,' manly, healthy, deep and warm, grand and powerful. He easily commands every form and means; his taste is exquisitely refined, his conceptions truly noble. Viewing the general character of the Rubinstein's music, his style of thinking and feeling in sounds, we cannot fail to perceive that it is in perfect conformity with the development of modern ideas, nay, that in some degree it gives expression to this development. The diffuseness of his melody, the richness and refinement of his harmony, stamp him a modern artist in the noblest sense of the term, standing *par excellence* upon absolutely musical ground.

"In his composition for the voice he does not seek what is styled the melody of language, but the melody of feeling. Either unable or unwilling to raise himself to the height of expressing philosophical ideas in his instrumental compositions, he, on the other hand, analogizes all the various states of mind by pregnant melodies. Most nearly he follows the school of Mendelssohn and Schumann, if, indeed, one endowed with so much original talent can be said to follow any school. As a melodist, Rubinstein is less elegiac and sentimental than Mendelssohn, less gloomy than Schumann, more powerful than either. His music is, in the main, good-humored; sometimes it becomes fretful, but the anguish that wails over life and the world is foreign to it. A certain strongly-marked, forcible, sharply-cut relief in his themes, and their highly fanciful, ever novel changes recall Beethoven's genius and art, while the natural charm of his songs reminds one of Schubert's deep, gushing fountain of melody.

"That Rubinstein possesses a larger share of higher literary, scientific, and social culture, that in society he shows himself a man of the best breeding and of extensive reading, every one knows who has occasion to enter into intimate intercourse with him. As a man Rubinstein is open and straightforward; in his intercourse he is distinguished by a winning amiability, being modest without derogating from his own worth; in conversation he is intellectual, occasionally witty, kind in judging, communicative toward his friends—on the whole, rather grave than gay. Some four years ago he was united in marriage to a young Russian lady of noble birth."

AN ELOPEMENT.

Its Disastrous Failure.

From the Omaha Tribune.

Passengers on a recent west-bound train on the B. & M. Railroad, were treated to an immense sensation. The occupants of the sleeping cars had nearly every one retired for the night, the travellers in the coaches were seeking rest as best they could on the seats, and the train was bowling along through the night westward to the Missouri.

In a first-class coach were a man and a woman—the former, judging from his appearance, was about forty-five years of age, and evidently a working man; the woman was a really pretty girl, not over twenty-one years old. These two took the train at Chariton, Iowa. Soon after leaving that station, they commenced gradually to lean toward each other, "and eyes looked love to eyes that spake again," and for a while "all went merry as a marriage bell." She was reposing with her head on his shoulder, and their hands were clasped together, as if they feared they would lose each other during the night. Their overflowing affection for each other attracted the attention of every other passenger in the car. They slept sweetly, and all unmindful that Mr. Man's true and legal wife was in the first car ahead of the one in which they were riding.

Right here we must say that Mr. Man was eloping with the handsome young girl. His neighbors in Chariton knew of the elopement before it came off, and they raised a sum of money, with which they purchased a revolver for Mrs. Man, and a railroad ticket which would enable her to follow her runaway husband. So when they stepped into a first-class coach at the station, she walked into a second-class car, and they left Chariton on the same train.

The situation can now be easily comprehended. Mrs. Man waited until the train had passed two stations, when she prepared for action, and firmly walked into the car where the elopers were firmly held by Morpheus. The first thing the guilty pair knew they were suddenly awakened, and there stood Mrs. Man, with a revolver pointed straight at her husband's head. The girl jumped up, and rushed into the sleeping-car, claiming protection from the Pullman conductor, who locked her up in a stateroom. At the next stopping place Mrs. Man, who kept guard over her husband, walked him out of the train, and when they were on the platform of the depot, she actually kicked him, beat him, stamped on him, and thoroughly subdued him in much the same manner as a man gets a vicious horse under control.

These facts were furnished to us by a gentleman who was a passenger on the train, and we will vouch for their truth.

Michigan Forests—The Injury by the October Fires—Correction of an Erroneous Impression.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post:

I would like to say a few words through your columns concerning the present condition of the northeast portion of the State, with reference more particularly to the recent fires. The disasters have created an impression in other States that our whole northern country has been devastated by extensive conflagrations, destroying the valuable timber, and leaving a barren waste in all that new region, comprising the northern portion of this peninsula. From careful inquiry of persons who have visited almost all of the lumbering districts of the State, and from reports made to me by men employed for the purpose, I have gathered the following general facts:

The regions visited by the fires which were so appalling and destructive on the shore of Lake Huron, including the counties of Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola, at Holland and at Manistee, are the exception, while the other portions of the State, including the whole peninsula north of Saginaw and Grand River, have escaped any serious damage by fire, with the exception of that region east of Midland and along the shore of Saginaw Bay, where the fire obtained a foothold in the soil and burned in the low grounds, uprooting and destroying some valuable tracts of timber.

On some of the principal streams the fires damaged the timber, but, in most cases, this timber will be lumbered the present season. Indeed, there seems to be an unanimous and concerted determination among lumbermen to cut as little green timber as possible the present season.

The recent trip of the Governor, with other gentlemen, on the different new lines of railroad, will have convinced them from personal observation that the great central portion of the timber regions is not damaged to any considerable extent by fires. But where lumbering is carried on it is impossible to be wholly exempt from the danger of fire; and the fires the present season, except in the districts mentioned, are no more than the ordinary burnings, which in most cases leave the timber uninjured.

There is no greater security to standing timber than to burn over the ground at the proper season annually. It is moreover true that the most valuable pine timber will endure more fire, when standing, than the more inferior kinds of timber. Hemlock is much more easily injured by fire than pine. Where the pine grows with hardwood upon high land the fire running through it rarely does much damage, and this fact enhances the value of Michigan pine, for our most valuable pineries are in the hardwood regions.

A Bit of Romance.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

For several days a lady from Glasgow, Missouri, named Stinsley, has been in this city in search of her husband, who has been at work as a laborer on the bridge during the winter, but who, for some unexplained cause, had left there and was working in the city. The lady made diligent inquiries all around town for her liege lord, but all her searching, and the help of others, failed to elicit the desired information until she happened to think of a small "blonde dog," with a stumpy tail and his ears cut off, which she said was the constant companion of her husband. One of the boys who lives at the Valley House, where she is stopping, happened to see a dog of this description last Saturday, on Church street, and forthwith he captured the canine and bore him in triumph to the delighted lady, who immediately recognized him as her husband's pet. The dog, however, was not exactly the member of the family she was the most anxious about, strange to say, and she was almost desponding. Then the happy thought of tying a note to his neck suggested itself to her, and she forthwith acted upon the suggestion, and the dog was turned out to seek his master. The result was just what was hoped for, and in two hours the husband was in the arms of his overjoyed wife. That dog is a hero now at the Valley House, and when he dies the happy couple will doubtless embalm him and erect a monument to his memory, unless in the flight of time matters should face about to such an extent that they are led to kill him and sell his carcass to the sausage-makers for doing what they might deem an untoward and calamitous act.

Corned Beef Idealized.

I get along admirably, and am at this moment superintending the corned beef, which has been on the fire, as it appears to me, ever since the beginning of time, and shows no symptoms of being done before the crack of doom. Mrs. Hale says it must boil until it becomes tender; and so it shall if I can find wood to keep the fire a-going. * * * The corned beef is exquisitely done, and as tender as a young lady's heart, all owing to my skilful cookery; for I consulted Mrs. Hale at every step, and precisely followed her directions. To say the truth, I look upon it as such a master-piece in its way, that it seems irreverential to eat it. Things on which so much thought and labor are bestowed should surely be immortal.—*Hawthorne.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 155 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 119 and 118 Clark street.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

DIED.

EDEN—December 24, Mrs. John Eden, aged 46 years. Funeral to take place from her late residence, (by cars), corner of Franklin and Ontario-sts., on December 26, at 12 o'clock, 1871.

BLODGITT—December 22, Mrs. Lydia A. Blodgitt, aged 41 years, of consumption.

HADDUCK—The funeral services of the late Benjamin F. Hadduck will be held at Grace Church, on Wabash-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY calcimined; water; about $60 worth of furniture to be sold. 247 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SAL—CHEAP, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, gold ornamented frame, 5x4½ feet, in perfect order, at 46 South Desplaines-st., up stairs.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODREAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE,
Union Park Congregational Church.
BUY TICKETS AT ONCE FOR
FRED DOUGLASS'
NEW LECTURE ON
"SANTO DOMINGO,"
Friday Evening, Dec. 29.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 422 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 229 West Lake-st., and at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
Grand Spectacular Drama of the
MISTLETOE BOUGH!
Glorious Comedy of
UNCLE SAM.
Matinees—Christmas Day, Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
Wyndham Comedy Company.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
CASTE! CASTE!
And every evening until further notice,
CASTE!
BUSSES RUNNING REGULAR.

The Young People's Association
OF
PLYMOUTH CHURCH
Announce a Grand
Organ Recital and Concert
At Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash-av and Eldridge-court, on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1871.
Mr. L. V. FLAGLER, Organist. Mrs. BREWER, Mrs. SWALLOW, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RICKEY, Vocalists.
Tickets, 50 cents.

BURLINGTON HALL,
Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.
THE
Great Lady Orchestra.
THE ONLY LADY ORCHESTRA IN THE WORLD!
One week only, commencing Thursday, Dec. 28.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
SEASON TICKETS FOR THE
SECOND COURSE
NOW READY AND FOR SALE.
To get good seats, secure your tickets at once.
SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings, and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 460 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library; and on the West Side at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
Billy Manning's Minstrels!
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—Saturday afternoon and evening.
The Greatest Bill ever offered!
Tickets for sale at Cobb & Andrews', Frank Munroe's and all the hotels.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
MANAGER ... S. MYERS
The Great Arlington Minstrels!
CHANCE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST WEEK OF
DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE,
DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE.
Matinee Christmas and Saturday Afternoon.
Monday evening, Jan. 1, NEW YEAR'S CALLS.
Prices, 75c., 50c.; Matinee, 50c., 25c.

DANCING ACADEMY.
G. MIRASOLE
Returns thanks to his former patrons and friends, in tendering to them a benefit, which he will gladly accept, and he will give, the evening of 12th of January, at CENTRAL HALL, corner of Wabash-av and Twenty-second-st.
Arrangements for gentlemen and juvenile school can be made on that evening at the hall.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Christmas Week
At the Red Front Auction House, Sales of
Boots and Shoes
ON WEDNESDAY,
DRY GOODS
ON THURSDAY,
At the RED FRONT Auction House,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Year is Closing,
and with it we must close the accounts of all consignors. We shall, therefore, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
sell any and all remaining lots of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
which will contain a good assortment of STAPLE GOODS, there being
SIX HUNDRED CASES TO CLOSE OUT.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR REGULAR SALE
OF
Dress Goods,
Satinets, Cassimeres, Checks and Linings, large line of Knit Goods, Undershirts, and Drawers, Notions, &c.,
Is postponed from TUESDAY to
THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, MODERN house; will board owner, with the privilege of taking a few first-class persons; best of references. Address N W, South Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms until about 1st of June. Must be located in good neighborhood and supplied with water and gas. Will pay whole amount of rent in advance if required. Address, stating location, terms, &c., P. O. Box 373, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references furnished; West Side preferred. Address HASTE 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, MODern improvements, near Union Park; rent from $500 to $700. Inquire at 40 St. John's-place, or 206 West Madison-st. THOMAS COGSWELL.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—IN THE BURNT DISTRICT—35x170, Wabash-av, north of Monroe-st.
40x80, Wabash-av, corner Adams-st.
80x150, Adams-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
40x150, Adams-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
40x170, Wabash-av, north of Harrison-st.
32x170, Wabash-av, north of Harrison-st.
24x156, State-st, between Adams and Monroe-sts.
48x170, State-st, between Adams and Monroe-sts.
J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—40 OR 80x130 ON RANDOLPH-ST, just west of State-st. W. O. COLE, 736 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, VERY CHEAP on east side Michigan-av, between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES AT 274 WABASH-AV, near Harrison-st, first floor, in brick building; first rate location. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOUGLAS HALL, CORNER OF South Park-av, and Twenty-seventh-st, for one evening in each week. For particulars, inquire of L. GOEHART, 280 Cottage-Grove-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STAND FOR RETAIL notions. Apply to JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 30 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—... 45 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST, second floor, for light goods, and a nice basement. A. KIDDER, office rear of 45.

TO RENT—THE ... VALUABLE STORE, ... State-st, near Pratt & Leiter's, and Hamlin & Hale's. D. H. FISKE, ... Canal-st, Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, 1186 Prairie-av. Apply to ... & MITCHELL, 11 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—A first class house, with 14 rooms, furnished (in whole or in part); can be rented till 1st of May to a small family willing to board family of four persons. Apply to J. P. WHITE, 276 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff-avs. Five years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots would double in value. The increased demand for these lots near where so many tons of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—164X161 3-10 FEET ON INDIANA-av, near Sixteenth-st. 50 feet, corner Pine, Michigan, and North Water-sts. Apply at Room 12, No. 611 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-sixth-st, near Buddan-st.
Cheap lots on Joseph-st, near Archer-av.
Cheap lots on Archer-av, near Reuben-st.
Cheap lots on Twelfth-st, near Railroad.
Cheap lots on ...-av, corner of Plum-st.
Cheap lots on Division-st, near Milwaukee-av.
Cheap lots on Fourth-st, near ...
Cheap lots on Ashley-st, near Rober.
Cheap lots in all parts of the city will be sold on easy terms to those who wish to build. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—THE FOLLOWING BARgains are offered for only 30 days: The St. James Hotel, on South Clark-st, near Polk, 100x110 feet deep with a five-story hotel building thereon, now rented for $12,500 per annum, for five years; price, $85,000, on easy terms; also, 60x150 feet on Lake-st, near the corner of Clark, at $1,000 per foot. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 446 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE FOR CASH—Two stores, double frame building, Lake-st, near Wood, 5 years' lease; $1,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 193 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOUR GOOD BUILDing lots near Thornton, Ill. Value, $250. Address J. H. LEE, 204 Twenty-fifth-st, for a week.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF the city, some at $200, within old city limits. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn, 13 Honore-st, near Madison; house contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 Monroe-st, corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts; south and east front; fine location for hotel. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st, basement.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF STATE and Madison-sts, northwest corner of State and Washington-st, 37 1-2 on Adams-st, at $600 per foot between Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST, BET. LAKE AND Randolph-sts, 78x126 feet deep, very cheap; Washington-st, near Desplaines, 80 ft. front. J. D. HARVEY, real estate and loans, 346 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON AND WELLS—HAVING sold on Saturday the north, or Wells-st end of my lot, I will divide and sell the balance, either 40x80 on the corner, or 40x80, or 51x80, as desired. I have also several other lots about the Court House, to sell on long credit as to be better than a lease. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity safe Depository.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, BRICK block of 2 stores, 53 and 55 Blue Island-av, 48 feet front; title perfect. Call at 415 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE years time, 6 per cent interest. Lots in good neighborhood—from $350 to $2,000 each. Houses and lots from $2,000 to $5,000. ... chances to get homes—at low prices. GEO. H. HESS, 49 South Desplaines street.

FOR SALE—NOTWITHSTANDING THE great fire, STOREY & GRIFFIN are still selling those large lots on Fullerton and Kimball-avs, at the low price of $250. 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST, NEAR VAN BUREN-st, 26 feet, east front, cheap, terms easy.
Wabash-av., near Van Buren st, 40 feet front, full depth.
Wabash-av., near Peck-court, 40 feet front, with good improvements, under large rental.
Washington-st., near Franklin-st, 20 feet, south front.
J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—25x125, EAST FRONT, on North Dearborn-st. A good corner; for a few days only. BASH & SHAPLEY, 46 South Canal-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE CORNERS ON West Madison-st. BASH & SHAPLEY, 46 South Canal-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNERS—118x144 ft southeast corner of Michigan-av and Thirty-sixth-st.
100x175 southwest corner of Michigan-av and Twenty-fifth-st.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 76x80 ON West Water-st, between Washington and Randolph-sts, railroad front. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x125 feet, No. 368 West Adams-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—35 FEET ON CALUMET-AV, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Will take adjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Company. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE in either division of the city, for residence or manufacturing purposes, on long time, without cash payment, to parties who wish to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 200 acres, near Elgin, or would exchange for a small improved farm in Iowa. For terms, address Box 667, Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF 160 TO 200 acres, near some railroad, in exchange for choice suburban lots that are rapidly increasing in price. STOREY & GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE, INCLUDING STOCK AND fixtures, for sale, very cheap; centrally located in a county seat in Wisconsin; capital required, $1,200. Inquire of E. S. PATCH, Watertown, Wis.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, IN ILLINOIS, 140 miles from Chicago; a four-run mill complete, with engine and boilers, and all the necessary machinery, with cooper shop, etc., the entire for $5,500, or sold separate. Apply to J. W. BAXTER & CO., mill furnishers, foot of West Washington-st, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms, 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $600,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by a party with sufficient credit. The undersigned, having devoted 20 years of his life effectively to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business in which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 48 Canal-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COFFEE HOUSE AND restaurant, doing a good business; foot of Twenty-second-st, at Michigan and Illinois Central depot. Inquire on premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FOR CASH—FULL stock; good corner; paved streets, on West Side, centre of business. H. KENNEDY & CO, 133 West Madison-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHed produce commission house for sale, net profits of which are upward of $4,500 a year; can be conducted on a capital of $2,000. Will be sold only to a party that can give good references. Address, for one week, PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

SALOON, FIXTURES, AND LICENSE FOR sale. Apply to 165 West Randolph-st.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A MILlinery and fancy goods' store for sale, in a good central location. Address C J M, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT AND EXPERT BOOKKEEPer's office, formerly in Smith & Nixon's Building, now at 122 West Washington-st. BISHOP, late Silke.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loans, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal and newspaper notice avoided. Address P. O. Box 219, Chicago.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 180 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 37 West Madison-st., Room 1, and 2, formerly 123 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE ON LEASE, LOT in exchange for good suburban lots. STOREY & GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 192 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO REBUILD—WE CAN MAKE A few loans on first mortgage to good men whose titles are perfect. OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—$20,000, FOR 5 YEARS AT 9 PER cent on 100 feet, in the burnt district, free from all incumbrance. Valued at $60,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, 660 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 331 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATerals, or to buy real estate centrally located. Want a good bargain. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF BENJAMIN ALLINSON, A native of Bows, Yorkshire, England, will write John Sowerby, Dunnville, County Monck, Canada, or call upon Dr. Harcourt, 144 North Morgan-st, Chicago, he will hear something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO, BY MIStake, took a mink muff from Carr's Dancing Academy, West Lake-st, on Saturday evening, please return it to the same place?

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A KANSAS FARM—FOR INside or outside, improved or unimproved Chicago property; the farm is situated on the Central Branch of Union Pacific Railroad, 65 miles from Atchison; 320 acres improved, 200 acres under cultivation; large growing orchard and grapery, hedge fence, and hedge plants in abundance; the farm noted for the cultivation of broomcorn, three crops of which have already been raised; the price of the farm can be made the coming season in the production of this crop, which is always sure in that State. For particulars inquire at 140 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 to manufacture the best thing in use. Over 100 per cent net profit. Satisfaction guaranteed for an interest. Address K, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH THE meat market business to purchase one-half interest in an old established market and grocery house. Location first-class. Business sound and profitable. Capital required $1,500. Apply to H. H. STODDARD, 231 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELligent, and go-ahead man to take an interest in and superintend a ... business, already established, near Chicago. The right kind of man can purchase a half interest with Western lands or any good property. Address Lock Box 23, Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN WHO WILL BOARD HIMself, to take care of a horse and cow, and do odd jobs about the house. One who knows something about gardening preferred. Call at Room 1, 69 Wabash-av, between 12 and 2.

WANTED—FOUR COLORED RESTAURANT waiters; also a man that will make himself generally useful. Apply to J. P. GRADY, Barnes House, Sunday or Monday.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands for Tennessee, to go out to-night. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st, or 533 Milwaukee-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing-house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO JAPANNERS OR CARRIAGE stripers. Only those accustomed to using the pencil need apply. Also, stout boy. At Stained Glass Works, 209 Superior-st, near ... Clark-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD COMPOSITORS—NON-Union, to work on a morning paper in a ... city; prompt pay, and constant work; passes furnished. Apply to, or address C. L. TUCKER, 20 Douglas place.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE CARriage painting trade, at 145 Michigan-av, lake front.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, or else some one to adopt a healthy boy 4 weeks old. Address W M G, Tribune office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO FILL A POSITION of trust and responsibility, wishes a home where her services in a general way would be accepted for board; is competent to teach English and music; satisfactory reference. Address MRS. D. C. A., Tribune office, 460 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl, to do second work and sewing in a small family. Apply at 467 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO wash, cook, and iron for a private family, residence in the country; a man and wife preferred. Apply, on Tuesday, at 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 1164 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD SERVANT GIRL IN A PRIvate family; must be able to cook, wash and iron well; good wages to reliable girl. Apply, with references, at 524 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER at 59 Union Park-place, formerly Peck-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking in a boarding-house; good wages paid for such a girl at No. 176 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, with good city reference. Address THOMPSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at No. 145 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF considerable experience and energy, in a jobbing or commission house; reference first-class. Address C J E, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SHIRT, FURnishing Goods, or Notion House, by a young man who has had five years' experience; best of references furnished. Address A B C, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 660 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best collection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions sold within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars to all. Address A. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Broom Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 45 School-st, Boston, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A shipment of first-class, light, two and four passenger sleighs, comprising light jump seats, swell bodies, Portland styles, and pony sleighs, at reasonable prices. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., ...

FOR SALE—7 TEAM WAGONS AND HARness; inquire at 79 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, HEAVY BAY TEAM, weight 2,900; 6 years old. Apply at ... Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES 6 YEARS old; to be sold together, or single; fit for team or buggy use; warranted sound, kind, and true; the owner parts with them for no fault whatever—having no further use for them; also, a very nice bay mare 6 years old, for trotting or any other purpose. Apply, this morning, to MR. JONES, 909 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD BUSINESS wagons, very cheap; also, buggies, phaetons, harness, blankets, &c. Give us a call. Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., 180 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail, largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 232 Michigan-av. (park front).

TREMONT STABLES—ROOM FOR A FEW more boarders. Also, first-class livery at reasonable rates. J. W. COOK.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 232 South Halsted-st. and 325 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machines. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom 96 West Randolph-st, and 137 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A WILCOX & Gibbs, nearly new, and in good order; price $25 cash, or will exchange for cook stove. Call or address G. N. CROCKETT, 355 South Clark-st.

SAVE $25. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 378 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF L. E. WILKINS, formerly 131 Dearborn-st, now 21 South Desplaines-st, and 287 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given to pay rent if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 146 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

131 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Good day board can be had.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet avs.—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms to rent on reasonable terms. Day board $4 per week.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth-sts, one block west of State-st, cars—First-rate board, with furnished rooms, for single or married gentlemen, at very low prices.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE—107 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board; terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NORTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-ST, on Wabash-av, a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, with modern improvements. Address C B, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE in very pleasant location; hot and cold water; in a strictly private family; one block from Indiana-av cars. Address A E C, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, handsomely furnished front room and first-class board in a private family residing on the South Side. Address CARROLL, Branch Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, shaping machines and morticing machines. 28 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 16 AND 18 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER 18x24. Can be seen working. H. H. & J. S. TURNER, 84 Lumber-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horses; ... and cork stalk cutters, wood saws, ...'s Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sawing Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, 18TH INST., IN AN Indiana-av. ..., a heavy gold ring marked "Fred Jennie to Bob." Finder will be rewarded at 329 Michigan-av.

LOST—IN A PRAIRIE-AV. OMNIBUS, SUNday afternoon, Dec. 24, between 4 and 5 p. m., a lady's purse; $10 reward if same with its contents returned to 1120 Prairie-av.

$500 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to anyone who will deliver ... the station ... taken from ... a large ... trunk, lettered A. N. K.; the other a large packing trunk, lettered J. H. K. No questions asked. AGNES N. KNOWLTON.

WASHINGTON.

The "Friends" of the Administration.

Avaunt, Investigation!

What are These "Friends!"—Sketches of Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

The present Federal Administration, with its affectation of reforming the civil service, has arrived at a place where it must retire into the bosom of party government, and rest its head on the shoulders of corruption.

THE MATTER.

The matter is Truth,—very meaty matter ... Administration, led around by the ..., blindfolded, in the maze of such affairs ... Tom Murphy, Zach. Chandler, Brother ... and the Black Crook contrive out of public business. The object is to see why ... cash paid by private people to the ..., in the form of import and excise duties, and which to pay, not pleasant at the ..., but irritating when intercepted somewhere between the tax-payer and the Treasury,—why said taxes are stolen by Hodge, ... Bailey, Callender, and a dozen others; and also, why, under the pretence of government, Leet, Stocking, Horace Porter, *et al.*, extort money from importers and people; and why smuggling is an officeholder's perquisite; and why the Treasurer of the United States cannot see robbery at his elbow, etc.

To inquire into these things is pronounced, by the colossal parasite from Indiana, an attack upon the Administration. As another ... woman once, expressed it, "All this is highly reprehensive and unwrong!"

HISTORY OF THE DISCUSSION.

When Congress met and began to lay out its business, Senator Trumbull proposed a Joint Committee of Retrenchment; that is, a committee partly of the House and partly of the Senate, to sit together and represent both the popular and the permanent branch of the Legislature. The making of this committee ... wholly within the control of the Republican party, as in the Senate the majority ... the committee in caucus, and in the House the Republican Speaker selects them. Such committees are annually made, and no persons in the Legislature have been so ... to make them on every conceivable ... occasion as men like Morton, whose ... achievement of this sort, the Ku-Klux committee, was designed to prolong disunion, secure martial law, and insure the Southern States for his candidate.

The purpose of the committee proposed by Senator Trumbull was very different; it was to look into the many recent flagrant corruptions and defalcations in public office, and ascertain if they did not spring from the personal nature of public appointments in ..., as influenced by merely partisan considerations. It was to be an inquiry, ... upon current defalcations and excesses, into the nature of our civil service; and ..., therefore, a broad and statesmanlike proposition, aiming at the root of evil, and ... at any one Administration,—all being responsible alike for the loose responsibilities of our official life.

It was palpable instantly that this peaceful proposition spread alarm through the ... and shook the equanimity of the White House. This government is now ... with no other object than to re-elect the President. That is the current conception of our national life and duty. Thought, enterprise, charity, all must stop to effect this thing. We must accept the dictum that, somewhere in the dusky recesses of the presidential bosom, reforms are brooding like darkness on the face of the deep, or epic history in the head of Mr. Dick. A Senator ... be either one of a pack of bloodhounds, ... to the foot of the Executive, or, if ... an independent bark, these serviceable dogs of favor leap upon him as if he were a stag.

... at once the vain and uneasy Conkling, ... must cover up the infamies of the New York Custom House, rose to his feet. The ... and intriguing Sherman, whose election hangs in the balance between caucus tyranny and Administration support, quaked ... all his shallow susceptibilities. But why ... discriminate? Let this letter be devoted to the President's "friends."

THE PRESIDENT'S "FRIENDS."

The President's force is lead by Morton, ... assisted by Edmunds, Carpenter, Conkling and Howe, besides the riff-raff of ...-rate Senators, who expect, when losing their places, to be provided for by the President, with executive offices, or who have been given the chief patronage of their several States. Conkling stands in the position of defender of the spoils in the big New York ..., and just now he is engaged in covering up the transactions of Leet and Stocking, ... took him into their confidence in order to be totally without a Senator to speak for them. Stocking, of this firm, is a *protege* of Morton, and owes his position in the General Order business to Morton's friendship and support. Any square investigation into the Custom House, and the cartage and General Order business of it, would be disastrous to the persons having it in charge, and ... all the ill-feeling and caucusing over Trumbull's proposition to appoint a joint Committee on Retrenchment.

As a general rule, it will be found that the President is sustained in each State by one ..., who is permitted to suggest the nominations for that State's offices. New York is a devoted spot, occupying, to the different Administrations, about the same relation that Cuba bears to Spain, or Java to Holland,—a place to be alternately plundered by adventurers from all parts of the Union.

MORTON RETOUCHED.

Morton is a man of stronger passions than ..., and people often mistake his violent temper for that steady, resolute volition which is a much higher quality. Beneath ... surface, he is often weak and vacillating, ... and apprehensive; but he has in ... the element of desperation, which may be described as the loftiest power of bluff. ... is said not to stand well with the ladies of the White House; but he is considerable ... a crony and village courtier, and he ... Grant, sitting around familiarly, expressing opinion, but never in such a way as to affect the President's self-esteem; and he proves his good intentions by making issues ... Grant in the Senate, which frequently ... to grief, and do the President more harm than good. Above all men in the Senate, Morton is given to prejudice and long ... of resentment. His power consists in an unusually clear head,— ... even when agitated by passion; and ... has, without the graces of fine diction, a considerable power of consecutive statement. The man himself, and his anger and extravagant view of things, are more than half of Morton. Nine men out of ten, to look at him, would say that he was a man of ... intellectual strength,—judging from his large stature, heavy form, worldly bearing, black eyes and hair, and an intense, ... sort of expression,—rather too highly wrought up not to be somewhat dramatic and unreal. His political cunning, which runs to the borders of acumen, keeps him always with the majority. He has no place in minority parties, and does not mean to stay with them. When Johnson began his contest with Congress, and the Executive patronage was in his hands, Morton, at Richmond, Ind., on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, 1865, delivered a speech in which he opposed negro suffrage and the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He also opposed Mr. Sumner, and favored at least a probation of fifteen or twenty years before the colored ... should appear in politics. ... was a candidate for Secretary of War under Johnson; and his enemies allege that, failing to get the place, he came around in time to the Congressional ... In 1864, Morton's friends thought he had a chance to slip in between Chase and Lincoln, and get the Republican Presidential nomination. Some effort certainly was made in the Indiana Convention, on the 22d of February, 1864, to keep back an endorsement of Mr. Lincoln's first term; but John Defrees and Colonel C. M. Allen, apprehending the tactics of Morton's friends, sprung a resolution upon the convention, and Mr. Lincoln got the vote of the State.

Morton resembles Andrew Johnson more than any person, now in Senatorial life. Everybody thought that Johnson had a powerful will until he was tested, when his will proved to be mere ebullition; yet he had ruled the State of Tennessee as imperiously as Morton ruled Indiana, and both came from the Democratic ranks. Johnson and Morton resemble each other in their propensity to argue constitutional questions, applying the difference between the Hoosier stump and the United States Supreme Court. They both had the name of being strong, logical reasoners, and expounders of the Constitution,—probably because such efforts were generally made before nondescript and common-place country audiences. The only measure of polity of which Morton is the author and main abettor, is the recent Ku-Klux bill, and its utility is still in question. In debate, Morton's plan is generally to stand on the majority side of his party, and then attempt to crowd down his opponent with party terrorism, and force him into the position of being disloyal to his party. He has never distinguished himself, however, in a debate on equal terms; and when he encountered Schurz, sometime ago, he presented a dreadful picture of mortification and rage, somewhat akin to that of the hedgehog when picked up by the boys.

CONKLING DEGRADED.

Roscoe Conkling, the ally of Morton on the Administration side, appears to be degener-

WASHINGTON.

"Friends" of the Administration.

Avaunt, Investigation!

Who are These "Friends!"—Sketches of Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Federal Administration, with relation of reforming the civil service, arrived at a place where it must go to the bosom of party government, and to head on the shoulders of corruption.

THE MATTER.

The matter is Truth,—very meaty matter for Administration, led around by the nose behind, in the maze of such affairs as Murphy, Zach. Chandler, Brother Bill and the Black Crook contrive out of business. The object is to see why the cash paid by private people to the agents of the form of import and excise duties which to pay is not pleasant at the time, and irritating when intercepted somewhere between the tax-payer and the Treasury, and why certain taxes are stolen by Hodge, Podge, Lackey, Caligoder, and a dozen others; and why, under the pretence of government, Stocking, Horace Porter, *et al.*, get money from supporters and people; and why smuggling is an officeholder's perquisite, and why the Treasurer of the United States cannot see robbery at his very elbow.

Before I go into these things is pronounced, by a political parasite from Indiana, an attack on the Administration. As another friend once expressed it, "All this is unobjectionable and unwrong!"

REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION.

The Congress met and began to lay out business. Senator Trumbull proposed a committee of Retrenchment; that is, a committee of the House and party of economy, to all interfere and represent the people and the permanent branch of the Congress. The making of this committee is usually within the control of the Republican party, as in the Senate the majority name the committee in caucus, and in the House the Republican Speaker selects them. Committees are annually made, and no one in the Legislature have been so apt to make them on every conceivable occasion as men like Morton, whose movement of this sort, the Ku-Klux Klan, was designed to prolong dissension, martial law, and insure the Southern carpet-bag candidate.

The scope of the committee proposed by Senator Trumbull was very different; it was to go to the many recent flagrant corruptions and defalcations in public office, and see if they did not spring from the perversion of public appointments in practice, as influenced by merely partisan considerations. It was to be an inquiry into eminent defalcations and excesses in the nature of our civil service; and therefore, a broad and statesmanlike action, aiming at the root of evil, and not one Administration,—all being related alike for the loose responsibilities of official life.

A reasonable instantly that this peaceful motion would spread alarm through the country, and shock the equanimity of the Senate. This government is now run with no other object than to re-elect the President. That is the current conception of national life and duty. Thought, enquiry, all must stop to effect this object.

We must accept the dictum that, here in the dusky recesses of the Senate, reforms are breeding noisome diseases on the face of the deep, or epidemics on the head of Mr. Dick. A Senator is either one of a pack of bloodhounds, held to the feet of the Executive, or, if an independent bark, those superfluous dogs of favor leap upon him as if he were a stag.

Among the vain and uneasy Conkling, who could cover up the infamies of the New York Custom House, rose to his feet. The man instigating Sherman, whose election hung in the balance between caucus and Administration support, quaked with shallow susceptibilities. But why wonder? Let this letter be devoted to the President's "friends."

THE PRESIDENT'S "FRIENDS."

The President's force is lead by Morton, assisted by Edmunds, Carpenter, Conkling and Howe, besides the rift raff of obscure Senators, who expect, when losing nothing, to be provided for by the President's executive offices, or who have not got the chief patronage of their several States. Conkling stands in the position of master of the spoils in the big New York State, just now he is engaged in covering up transactions of Isett and Stocking, but him into their confidence in order to be totally without a Senator to speak for. Stocking of this firm, is a protégé of Conkling, and owes his position in the General business to Morton's friendship in court. Any square investigation into the affairs of the carriage and General business of it, would be disastrous to the persons having it in charge, and would thrill feeling and canvassing over such a proposition to appoint a joint Committee on Retrenchment.

As a general rule, it will be found that the party is sustained in each State by one man, who is permitted to suggest the names for that State's offices. New York is a fevered spot, occupying, to the Administrations, about the same position that Cuba bears to Spain, or Java to Holland,—a place to be alternately plundered by adventurers from all parts of the land.

MORTON RETOUCHED.

Morton is a man of stronger passions than people often mistake his violent and fiery temper for strength. He has a much higher quality. Beneath him, he is often weak and vacillating, and apprehensive; but he has in addition the power of concentrating into a third-rate managing politician, whereas, for some time, he was a man of pound tone, and a disciplner of low fellowships. His intellectual friends express pity for him, entangled as he is in the meshes of office-getters, and compelled to expend his fine energies on little points of party tactics and personal abuse, instead of discussing any question on its broad merits, or proposing any large measures of public policy. In short, he is a defender of the vast spoil system of New York, and occupies an analogous position to that of some high-toned lawyers who entered upon the defence of Tweed and company.

BULLY BOTTOM.

Matt. Carpenter is the brilliant Bohemian of the Senate. He dresses in the Webster style, with the exception of a black sketch hat, which he pulls over his eyes; and he is generally to be seen riding on the front platform of a street-car, like Walt Whitman, with the stump of a cigar in his mouth. Frowzy gorgeousness exhibits itself in his apparel, and he appears to be casting up in his mind which of the two reputations is the most enviable—that of a rowdy or an exquisite. Carpenter and Morton are nearly of the same age, about 60. Carpenter went to West Point twenty-eight years ago, but left at the end of two years, tried the law under Rufus Choate, and became a *protégé* of Governor Billingham, of Vermont, whose daughter he married. He settled at Beloit, Wisconsin; but, on account of a little peccadillo, more laughable than serious, he removed to Milwaukee. Not much was known of him in Washington until he appeared two or three years ago before the Supreme Court in a new and gorgeous costume, with kid-gloves on his hands, and, thus riddled (and *sacchaline*, after the manner of Pascale, he rattled off a fine argument, which put him into the newspapers, and immediately afterwards sent him to the Senate. He was a Democrat during the whole of the war. Carpenter is a large, heavy, over-fed sort of man, with an originally good complexion, fine eyes, thick brown hair, and an immense assurance. He is a fluent, wordy, agreeable debater but without balance of character, or ascertainable positions in the same direction for any long period of time. Now and then, out of some irritability or wantonness, he shows a disposition to kick over the traces of the party; but the Administration is too valuable to him, and directly he drops into harness again, like a lawyer to his rich client, true to his profession to the last.

OUR GREAT PROSPECTIVE JUDGES.

Edmunds and Howe are standing candidates for the Supreme Court. Howe was born at Livermore (where all the Washburnes originated), Me., and he is twelve years the senior of Edmunds, who is only 43 years of age. Howe is a tall, silver-haired, rather graceful appearing man, of respectable abilities, but almost entirely without judgment in legislative matters; and the record of his speeches, particularly on matters of taxation and the strictly useful duties of the Senator will show a series of bungling proplecies, always made with confidence, and positions taken without warrant. A man like this would probably make the very weakest sort of a Judge, having judicial aspirations without judicial abilities. Edmunds is an agreeable, chatty man, ambitious, but without strong points of character. He has a loose, lawyer's smile on his face, like Stewart, of Nevada; an indescribable gait, and unstable manner of action; and he is what Mr. Summer calls "an obstructionist," more apt to quibble on little bits of pique or whim than to appreciate main questions. He is one of the smallest-grits on the majority side, although he takes a good deal of the floor, and his vote comes as well as any body's.

Transplanted to caucus, some of these indigenous Senators grow at once to great size, nothing there being reported in debate. They are alleged to be unruly, sitting around smoking cigars, and to revenge all their openair injuries. No more shameful prostitution of the caucus system has been seen during our history than in the past week, when masters of general legislation, such as inquiry into government frauds and defalcations, have been considered with closed doors, and independent Senators have been bound by the conclusions of a partisan faction.

THE SMALLER SHERMAN.

John Sherman, whose re-election is pending before the Ohio Legislature, has exhibited unwonted zeal and activity of late against Trumbull and the Republican reformers. Some say that he apprehends that the Committee of Retrenchment may look into nominations affecting his own ballwick; while others allege that he requires the whole Administration support to accomplish his re-election, or that he is opposed at the present delicate juncture, to seeing the caucus decrees overridden for Sherman's re-election depends upon the caucus system. If six votes in the joint Legislature of Ohio should quit the party and vote for Garfield, or Jacob D. Cox, or General Schenck, he will be beaten; and his earnest hope is to compel a caucus there, and have it supported by the Ohio party press, so that no young politician in the State will dare to step over the traces. Sherman is a prudent, careful, temperate-talking man, of good family surroundings, and respectable habits. He has developed very much since he came into public life, but lacks that nameless something which gives a man individuality, magnetism, and power. Apparently apprehending these things, he has long been in training as a wire-puller and party manager, taking rank with Fenton, Morgan, etc. His Republican record is very faulty, and he was once frightened by George Pendleton into the position of arguing that the five-twenty bonds should be paid off in greenbacks. Senator Morton, about the same time, being a resident-seeker, occupied the same ground.

THE ROTTEN BOROUGH.

The two Nevada Senators are, of course, with the Administration, having so little of a State that, without the Administration, they could not have any permanent place of abode. Nye is an old professional stump-speaker, a good deal of buffoon, given to a sort of half-pious sentimentalization, and he earns whatever he gets under the Administration by belittling issues and calling the public mind off. This old gentleman, a native of New York represents another stage of Bohemianism, a little further on than Matt. Carpenter's.—Carpenter being now in the good era of a Bohemian's career, with money in his pocket, wine in the sideboard, recognized brilliancy, and fine, agreeable assumption: while Nye, who was originally much more of a man than Carpenter by native cleverness, occupies the needy position of a brilliant and shiftless old man approaching the close of his career. He has accumulated nothing; the State of Nevada has gone Democratic; and, as his term expires on the date of the next inauguration day, he is cunningly and desperately seeking, without giving offence to anybody, to deserve something from the possible re-election of the President. His colleague, Stewart, is simply a mining, land, and wild-cat attorney, well put up in Rocky Mountain law, but as much out of place in the Senate as Brown, of Calaveras, or the outcast of Poker Flat.

SIR GILES OVERREACH.

Harlan, whose Indian operations, both as Secretary of the Interior and Chairman of the Indian Committee, are not thought to have been wise,—not to call them queer,—wants no investigating committee just then, reason, and another, namely: That his election comes off just after the New Year, and they are giving him a terrific fight in his State, which requires the assistance of all the Bishops and Papal Legations of the Methodist Church, and the Administration thrown in to boot. Leading Iowa Methodists have never on here that they cannot longer carry the stamping of supporting men adjudged indefensible to see him through. He is an indefatigable correspondent of the Colfax stamp, writing at least one letter a year to every Iowa holder in the State of Iowa. He cannot be said to have abilities, but he has some qualities which frequently lead to positions, such as assiduity, cunning, fair speech-making, fluency, and a knowledge of business processes, besides exclusive party devotion.

DRY BEANS.

Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the incarnation of Western Tweedism, combining boldness, capacity, energy, and shrewdness; and, although he went to Kansas to distribute beans to the people there in a famine, he has become one of the wealthiest land-holders, sheep-raisers, and shoddy aristocrats in the country. He lives in Washington in a fine house, which he owns, immediately in the rear of Mr. Sumner's, and his wife, who is a handsome, spirited woman, has had too previous husbands. You can get a notion of Pomeroy from the fact that he is almost invariably called "Old Pom." "Subsidy Pom." and "Old Beans." He is fat, bald-headed, and waddling, and belongs to nothing except himself—not even the party he votes with. There is no probability of his returning to the Senate, and he, probably, will not make the effort. His former crony, Sidney Clarke, was unceremoniously pitched out of the House of Representatives last year, and beaten for the Senate besides, although he had Pomeroy's assistance.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND FIDDLERS.

The only men in New England called "President's men" are Hamlin and Edmunds, although Anthony's position at the head of the Republican caucus compels him to do the doubtful work of the majority—such as naming partisan committees, and "fixing things" so that the Executive will not be hurt. Hamlin is a vigorous politician, nothing much of a speaker, and a good deal of a heavy, colossal buffoon, known to all the families in Maine; and his chief object in the Senate is to vote with the majority, and get all the patronage in return for it that is possible. Although this man has been Vice President, the people of the country have very little knowledge of him; he has been perpetually in politics for nearly forty years, and has gone outside of his State to take positions like the Collectorship of the Port of Boston. Hamlin is essentially an office-getter, and not much besides.

THE NEW JERSEY INFANT.

Frelinghuysen is a man of such weight might be called a pious character, coming from a good family stock, rather recluse, good-looking, and dignified. He is a little too natty and fine to be a man of the first influence in the Senate, and his knowledge of affairs is limited. He is by nature, however, an unflinching partisan, and always votes with the majority, and sometimes speaks with them. He can be relied upon to follow the President in any proposition.

THE MICHIGANDERS.

The two Senators from Michigan are unqualified Grant men. Chandler is an old dry-goods merchant, rough, not under control, boisterous,—a sort of Ben. Wade, brought up to a trade. He is a tall, heavy, pseudo, stoop-shouldered man, worth more than million of dollars; and he has only one or two propositions in political life,—the first being to whip England, and the second to acquire everything on this continent. Chandler is a tremendous office-getter, and is never all over with obligations to the President. He has chaps in his interest through all the Departments, mostly young men and physical fellows, and he will at any time ride from Detroit to Washington for to keep a favorite clerk from being turned out. Chandler never abandons a man whom he has befriended, as long as the man is loyal to him, and is a good listener and talker. He has not, however, the remotest suspicion of any clerical obligations to the government as a sacred institution, and would probably back up a derelict or defaulting friend in office with as much or more energy than a useful one. His colleague, Ferry, submits to be nodded at by him, and has no separate identity in the Senate. Chandler is opposed to all investigations within his own party, and sets, much of the time, as if something had possession of him.

MINNESOTA CHAPS.

Ramsey and Windom, the Senators from Minnesota, are commonplace men, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Ramsey is a good-natured, chubby Pennsylvanian, on good terms with the Postal Department, which makes it easy for him to go on excursions. He votes with his party majority every time, and appears not to know anything about the subject of the controversy. Windom is a good-looking, gentlemanly man; but the politics of Minnesota are unusually muddy covered all over with railroad jobs, Indian contracts, river improvents, and business matters, which do not entitle the Senators and Representatives of that State to make any figure in larger national life. It may be said that, with the exception of Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio, the West in Congress conceives that it has little to do with national affairs; and the delegations from most other Western States attend to their local necessities only, and are engaged in getting as much money out of the public domain and the general treasury as will benefit their constituencies. The price of a re-election in much of the West is to recover from the Federal Government more money than the constituency has paid it; and whenever we build the most Post Offices, Custom Houses, harbor and river improvements, and get the most railroad jobs through, in Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, is the greatest statesman. The people of those regions are directly responsible for the low grade of legislative men they send here. They make their representatives dealers in old junk. When the representative gets into the Senate, he sets up for himself, and plunders both his constituency and the government, beginning as a junk-dealer, he turns out a piratical junk in the end.

NEBRASKA.

The new Senator from Nebraska is a sort of land-trader and lot-speculator around Omahn, and has filled several small Federal posts, such as Marshal and Surveyor. He is a native of New Lebanon, New York, and he is a tall, slab-sided, voracious-looking specimen of the fever and ague. He came to the Senate by setting up a hundred and one little conspiracies to displace his predecessor, General Thayer, who was an egotist, and therefore offended his hangers-on. True to his character, Hitchcock had no sooner come here than he grabbed up all the Federal patronage for Nebraska, and that is probably all we will know here of him as long as he is in the Senate.

THE WESTERN VOTER'S MISTAKE.

Under Grant's Administration, each Senatorial delegation from the frontier is composed of two parts—the grabber in fact, and the grabber incensed. Western politics in the Republican party is belittled by the many village elements in it; the Methodist Church, the other churches, the country editor, the innumerable railroad flags, and that general composition of meddlers, abysters and blundering zealots who want to be recognized as a part of the government, and will not, therefore, take up young men of high tone and rational men, and put them in positions to represent the State. Missouri has obtained more reputation and immigration by getting in the Senate the man of the accomplishments of Carl Schurz, and making Grate Brown, his Liberal Associate, Governor, than if she had sent a hundred peddling Congressmen. Washburne, had one the patched, like Oliver Twist, through the window on an errand of robbery, and covered in the rear, by the rifles of his constituents. This is far more than the ranking Congressmen, even in parts of Ohio. Unless he brings off plunder from Washington, his newspapers diddle him with buckshot. GATO.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John W. Brown, a native of Quincy, was recently frozen to death in one of the new mining districts of Utah.

—The shoe stock of sheep belonging to Aivah Dunlap, of Bushnor, was, on Monday night last, attacked by dogs. One hundred and twenty sheep were bitten, forty of whom were killed and fifty seriously mangled.

—The dentists of Peoria have formed a society, and chosen S. L. Edwards President.

IOWA.

Davenport dedicated its twenty-third church on Sunday last.

—Corn-cobs sell for $1 a load in Red Oak for fuel.

—Council Bluffs has one hundred an five oyster saloons.

—The Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of the state of Iowa say in their report that they have discarded all phrases not in other languages, replacing them with good Anglo Saxon.

—Patrick Sherman, an old citizen of Whitewater township, Dubuque County, went to Dubuque on Tuesday, and put up at a hotel. After eating his supper he disappeared, and has not been seen since. His team has not been called for. It is feared that some fatality has befallen him.

—The amount of pension money annually paid out in Iowa is over one million dollars. This shows what Iowa did in the great rebellion. On the list at Des Moines is one W. H. Brown, a young man who carries in his body twenty-seven rebel bullets. He is but a wreck of humanity, but with indomitable will and pluck he manages to gain a living. He has recently received an order from the Pension Bureau to report for examination for an increase of pension. Not one in thousand would have survived the shots which he received.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* has a cash capital of $30,000 invested. It is reported that the editor of the *State Register* have refused $50,000 for it. The Davenport *Gazette* recently sold at the rate of $40,000. Mills & Co., of Des Moines, hold their establishment at $30,000. Carter, Hussy & Carl's establishment is estimated at $25,000. The Waterloo *Courier* sold at $8,000. The Mt. Pleasant *Journal* was put in at about $6,000.

—Jay J. Hancock, of Lansing, died in Wagner Township, on Saturday night, in a deranged condition. He came from Austria a few years ago, with $6,000, which he squandered.

—The Manchester *Union* tells of a hog in that place which was three years old and weighed 940 pounds, dressing 818 pounds.

—The citizens of Clinton have weekly meetings under a regular organization, which has for its object the encouragement and building up of the manufacturing interests of that city, and, also, enlarging and increasing them in kind and capacity.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. B. R. Blackman, the proprietor of the mill in the Tamarack, in Trempealeau County, formerly known as Grant's mill, met with a painful accident on Saturday last. He was attempting to adjust the belt to the wheel which runs the feed mill, when his arm was caught by the belt, drawing it backward over the wheel, breaking it twice. The bone projected from the flesh of the wrist about three-fourths of an inch.

—Milton P. Lee, of Coburn station, who died last week, was buried ten feet deep in a triple coffin, the outer one being of two inch oak, securely spiked. This form of sepulture was adopted to protect the body from the depredations of body-snatchers.

—The newly erected Female College of the State University was formerly opened on Wednesday. It is a large imposing and handsome four story structure, in the form of a T, fronting east and south, constructed of beautiful light gray Madison lime-stone, located in the grove in the southeast corner of the grounds, and has fine portices and large piazzas, with most pleasant outlooks. The front building is 80 by 78 feet on the ground, with a few feet more elevation than the wing, which is sixty-six feet, making some 7,000 feet area on each of the four floors, and furnishings the best accommodations for 50 students. The lady instructors are: Preceptress—Mrs. D. E. Carson; Assistant Preceptress—Miss Frances Magoon; instructor—Miss Lizzie S. Spencer; Music Teacher—Miss Ella Sage; Teacher of Painting—Miss ——— Camp.

—The Grant County *Herald* says the "California and Wisconsin mine" is a rich lead of mineral recently struck by Schamerhorn & Shipley, about half a mile west of the village. The diggings are located on lands owned by Jerry Garner, on what is known as the "North Nicholas Range." These lands have been worked over for the last thirty years, and some heavy bodies of mineral mined of surface deposits, and lodes at a depth of from thirty to forty feet. Mr. Schamerhorn, satisfied that heavy mineral lay under the hard rock, has devoted a summer to blasting through about forty feet of solid rock below the upper opening, and found the shining ore in large quantities.

INDIANA.

At Grandview, on Saturday night last, Dr. Ferdinand was shot by a man named Larkins Lamar, for alleged criminal intimacy with the wife of the latter.

—The Warden of the State Prison North has filed his quarterly statement with the State Auditor, and his annual report with the Governor. The earnings of the prison for the quarter ending Dec. 15 were $12,397.15, and the expenses $1,389.81. A warrant for the last-named sum was drawn in the Warden's favor, and the surplus, amounting to $1,418.20, left in his hands.

—David W. Wilkinson, one of oldest citizens of New Albany, died on Tuesday last, in the 74th year of his age.

—Captain Charles F. Wilstach died at Lafayette, Dec. 19.

—Chief of Police Ruby, of Lafayette, is under arrest, charged by John F. Patterson, lately a policeman, with wilful and malicious assault.

—A full meeting of the representatives of the railroads centering in Indianapolis was held on Wednesday, to take action on the free-pass system, the aggregate of which is nearly 15 per cent on the gross passenger traffic. The resolutions adopted prohibit the issuing of all passes, with the exception of reciprocal ones to the different railroads and to members of the press.

MICHIGAN.

The Mutual Gaslight Company has been organized at Detroit, William H. Hitch, Jr., being chosen President.

—The frost did a curious bit of work on a window on Michigan avenue, Detroit. A tobacconist's Indian, standing just in front of the window, and about two feet from it, was so completely photographed on the large pane that scores of people stopped to look at the odd picture.

—Harvey Brown, of Fort Gratiot, died Dec. 11, aged 70 years.

—A new Congregational church is to be built at Almont, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire Thanksgiving Day.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Detroit was organized June 6, 1826, by a missionary named John Monteith. The receipts and expenses for the current year were about $6,000 each.

—The Mayor of Detroit has issued a proclamation calling a public meeting of the tax-payers on Wednesday next to vote on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $600,000 for the purchase of the public park as designated by the Park Commissioners and ratified by the Common Council.

—Two farmers living near Galesburg got to bantering about whether a span of horses belonging to one could pull more than a span of mules belonging to the other. It was decided to try it in the middle of the main street of the village. The mules were hitched to the end of a long, stout chain, and the horses at the other end. At the words "get up," quick pranced the span, both sharp shod, gaining and losing by fits and starts, the horses finally pulling the mules after them. At another trial the mules went off with their load. This was followed by a long, cheering shout from the crowd. But after various trials it was decided that the horses were the stronger, for in the last trial they pulled the mules after them, turning them about in their harness, amidst the great applause of the by-standers.

MINNESOTA.

At Glenobe, Dec. 6, while the mercury stood at 22 degrees below zero, a beautiful mirage appeared, which reflected distinctly visible the Minnesota River, 20 miles distant.

—Winona is receiving large quantities of green wood from Wisconsin.

—Two men and five horses were frozen to death between St. James and Mountain Lake one day last week.

—Blue Earth City is determined to have a new school building, and is arranging for the negotiation of bonds at a small rate of interest.

—The logs scaled at the Stillwater boom this season measure 30,000,000 feet. The amount rafted at the boom is 240,000,000 feet.

—A new 1,200-pound bell is to be placed in the belfry of the Catholic church at Mankato.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Boston man has thirty-six chestnut peddlers in his employ.

—Vesuvius is up and quiet, and is to have the largest railway station in that kingdom, its cost being $1,000,000.

—A 1795 cent brought $67.50 at a recent sale in New York.

—A Philadelphia firm will soon supply Russia with 300 locomotives.

—A Memphis man who invested $1,000 in a lottery drew two prizes of $5 each.

—Some of the dresses worn at the Grand Ducal ball in New York cost as much as $5,000 each.

—The associated railways of Germany consist of seventy-eight companies, owning 19,145 miles of road. The number of miles added during the past year was 1,967.

—At a public auction in Morganfield, Kentucky, the other day, the County Jail sold for $25, and the Court House for $75.

—Mr. Henry Coxwell, the aeronaut, replying to the hypothesis of the London *Telegraph*, "that one-half of the professional aeronauts had been killed in the exercise of their vocation," says that of the 4,000 ascents made in Europe and America, fifteen deaths had only been recorded.

—A clever thief was captured in Columbus, Ga., recently. On being carried to the stationhouse the officers went through him and found the stolen money on his person. It was laid on a bench while he put on his clothes. He stole the money again while several others were around, and dropped it—how, no one knows.

—The Manchester *Mirror* says that hereafter no denizen of Bristol, N. H., should oppose lovers in keeping late—or, rather, early hours, for the recent fire there was discovered by a young man who had been out courting. The Franklin Fire Company made the young lady a present for the gallant service he had rendered at the morning—the time the fire was discovered. This fire was the first one the Franklin boys have been called to for eighteen months.

—Philadelphians are discussing the propriety partly in reference to the proposed centennial celebration in 1876, of urging upon the United States Government the purchase of Independence Hall and square as public property. The purchase money would be devoted to the expenses attendant upon the centennial celebration.

—According to the semi-annual report of the railways in England and Wales, lately published in the London *Times*, we find that this branch of business has been very prosperous during past six months. The fourteen principal lines place their receipts at £11,103,625, an increase of £321,268 over the corresponding period last year. Some of these English railways have an enormous traffic—the London & Northwestern, for instance, which has received in six months £2,500,000, or at the rate of £5,000,000 per annum. This is said to be double the sum earned by any railway in the United States, though several of our lines have a much larger mileage than any in in Great Britain. The *Times* claims that the increase of business comes mainly from passengers, who constitute the best paying portion of the railway system.

—The Boston *Traveller* says Mrs. John Dix died in that city, a few days ago, at the age of 100 years, and that she was one of thirteen children, each of whom reached the age of 75 or over before his or her death. They were all born in Charlestown, and on the same location, although the house on which some first saw the light was burned in the Revolutionary war.

—Mrs. Mannsheimer, living on Washington street, near Hancock, died last week of starvation. She had been suffering for several weeks with stricture of the throat or gullet, and during that time had eaten little or nothing. Food requiring mastication could only pass about half way down to the stomach. A little milk which she succeeded in swallowing, constituted the only nourishment the lady received for two weeks. Three physicians were in attendance, and determined, after consultation, to reopen the throat by passing a surgical instrument through it. The operation was skilfully performed, but the patient was already very low, and died soon afterward.

—The Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the United States District Court for Delaware, resigned his position last week, at the great age of 91 years. He has been for nearly a half a century continually on the bench. Sixty-nine years ago he entered upon the practice of the law. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, and in 1818 re-elected. In 1823 President Monroe appointed him United States District Judge, and he has served without intermission to the present time, except that within the last year failing health has prevented him from regularly attending to the duties of the place.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER.

We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1868, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

Weather Strips!

The best in the market, at ROSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st. The trade supplied at low rates.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition

OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KRAN,

BANKERS,

OF

CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the Close of Business on Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$235,541 64
Call loans secured by Government, gold, &c.	71,000 00	
Suspended debts	None.	
		235,541 64
Overdrafts		4,891 07
Furniture and fixtures (cash, &c.)		5,000 00
Due from banks and bankers		4,127 60
Gold		249,437 49
United States bonds	$9,000 00	
Other securities, viz: Legal tender notes	9,127 00	
Stamps	1,350 00	
		19,392 00
Cash on hand		251,149 19
Checks on other banks		63,982 89
		340,973 68
		$1,100,926 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 300,000 00
Surplus, after deducting current expenses		25,317 12
Individual deposits	714,609 02	
Due banks and bankers	360,000 92	
		1,074,609 94
		$1,100,926 06

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook—ss. I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kran, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. CROSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, 1871. CHRISTIAN R. MEYER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION

INS. AND TRUST COMPANY'S BANK,

At the Close of Business December 22, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts secured by real estate and other approved collaterals	$309,863 13
Cash and New York and Boston Exchange on hand	201,941 10
Fixtures	4,000 00
Revenue Stamps	461 10
Current Expenses	4,078 75
Profit and Loss	201 09
Overdrafts	220 78
Taxes	2,310 00
	$523,277 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	28,467 36
Profit and Loss	4,278 00
Due Depositors	239,531 15
	$523,277 10

S. W. RAWSON, Prest.
J. H. PEARSON, V. Prest.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE

EMPIRE

GAS BURNER

Stoves and Furnaces.

Also the well-known COOK STOVES

Vindicator,

Homestead,

Harmony,

ARE SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S,

218 West Lake-st.

Large Stoves!

FOR

Stores, Halls, & Large Buildings.

DOUBLE HEATERS.

ILLUMINATORS!

The best base-burning and base-heating, self-feeding stoves in the world. Warranted in every instance.

Illuminators, with ovens attached, which bake as well as Cook stoves; also with tea-kettles which will boil water in 10 minutes.

Come and get them at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by

TILLOTSON BROS.,

Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

WET GOODS.

WET CARPETS!

WET BEDDING!

The storm of Friday night found its way through the roof of our Warehouse and damaged our stock. We will offer these damaged CARPETS and BEDDING at very low prices on Tuesday, Dec. 26.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

10 and 12 North Canal-st.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT

AGAINST

ROMANISM!

IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Monthly, at $2 a year.

Agents wanted in every Town and Church. $10 for a Club of 100 subscribers.

Ladies, Ministers, Protestants—work for your paper. Address

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Scotch,

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Hanging Rock,

And MISSOURI (Charcoal) Iron. Also, No. 1 Cast Scrap.

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66 MARKET-ST.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MEAD & HIGGINS,

Wholesale Grocers,

204 & 206 West Washington-st.,

Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.

Call and see us.

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St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished HOTEL on the South Side.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

H. W. & J. M.

WETHERELL,

MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON.

We would inform those who design purchasing

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's Gifts,

That we are in receipt of a large stock of

TOYS, NOTIONS,

Nubias,

Knit Goods, &c.,

Designed for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Those who desire making their friends happy are invited to call.

HIDES, FURS, &c.

J. JONAS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Commission Merchants for the sale and purchase of

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS,

Tallow, Rags, &c.

245 MICHIGAN-ST., COR. CASS.

Having completed and occupied our new brick Store and Warehouse, we are again ready for business, with better facilities than ever for handling stock in our line, and solicit the favors of our many friends and patrons. We refer to the Second and First National Banks and the trade generally. Send for circular. Cash and shipping tags. Liberal advances made on consignments. Quick sales and prompt returns. Special attention paid to the COMMISSION business.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.

We are now ready to handle Dressed Hogs as usual, and can extend to Shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the last 2 years, we have been in business, sold more Dressed Hogs than any house here.

Commission one and one-half per cent on car load lots.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with a railroad receipt for three-quarters value of shipments, without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and delivery. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circulars and weight lists. Also, for special freight arrangements.

Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.

Sherman Hall & Cook,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

283 MICHIGAN-AV.

References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

GILBERT & BREGA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

43 Canal-st.

Advances made on consignments of

Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.

Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds,

WINDOW FRAMES,

MOLDINGS,

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Full assortment now on hand. Manufactory in full operation. Orders promptly filled. Goods delivered free of charge.

Office and Manufactory corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts., Lumber District.

PALMER, FULLER & CO.

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212, 214, 216, and 218 Race-st.,

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Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and Heavy Water Pipes.

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Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for vaults, doors, shutters, railings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw jacks, curtains, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

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Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

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169 WABASH-AV.

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Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

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Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The R. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

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Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,

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Dry Goods Bank.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871.

To-day being Christmas, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

CHRISTMAS.

"Christmas comes but once a year," says the old proverb; and it might have added, "brightest and best when it comes." It takes its place in these dying days of 1871, the merriest, the stateliest, the most sacred of all, crowned with holly and ivy, merry with carol and good cheer, musical with chimes of happy bells ringing peace and good will, whose tones reach every blazing fireside, and whose memories reach every wanderer on seas or lands, be they never so distant.

There is never any ill-omen in a Christmas fire, and the Yule-logs of future Christmases will burn all the brighter for the remembrance of this birthday of our blessed Lord, in this memorable year now closing. Since last Christmas a cruel fire has swept over our city, destroying millions of dollars in property, well nigh blotting out our grand material interests, and laying in ashes thousands of homes; and yet, this Christmas, our misfortune has been made beautiful by the tender sympathy and human brotherhood, by virtue of which we no longer sit in its shadow. We as a city have been the recipients of the grandest gift ever vouchsafed to men since the unspeakably blessed gift Heaven made to earth on that first Christmas morning, on the plains of Bethlehem. Nothing has more grandly attested the song of the angel messengers to the shepherds than this great Christmas gift of charity, which the nations of the earth have sent to us for the healing of our wounds; nothing has more nobly evidenced the feeling of universal brotherhood, which links man to man, in the presence of an overwhelming desolation. The broad, rich stream of charity has not yet ceased to flow, and, this Christmas day, its largess comes to beautify and bless, making glad the homes of the poor and hiding our ashes from sight. We are richer than we know. Rich in material resources, rich in the means of utilizing them, and, leaning upon the strong arm of all the world, rich in the energy and determination to recover what we have lost, and by another Christmas see our streets throbbing again with the busy life of commerce, each in his old place working with his old might.

The first duty of this day is charity. It is sacred to the poor, in memory of Him who had not where to lay His head, and sacred to the children, for of such is His kingdom. And, according to the measure of that charity which has been meted out to us, let us remember the poor on this day, more than on all other days, in memory of the firesides which are in ashes. The cheery little old man from the cold latitude will miss many of the old familiar chimneys on his route, and there will be fewer Christmas trees this day in Chicago than usual. More than ever, therefore, it belongs to us to remember the poor, and make this Christmas a merry one for them, and to recognize them as brothers with us, in token of Him, the son of a peasant woman and carpenter, whose natal day we celebrate.

This, too, is the children's day, and let them be bountifully remembered, that they may not lose faith in Santa Claus. One of the best of Nast's cartoons is in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*. It represents Santa Claus sitting at his desk, opening his mail. At his right hand is a huge pile of letters, reaching to the ceiling, labelled, "Letters from Naughty Children's Parents," and at his left, a very small pile, labelled, "Letters from Good Children's Parents." The little old man holds an open letter in his hand, and, as he puffs the smoke from his mouth, looks slyly at the correspondence touching the bad children. His own opinion is quite clearly expressed in two pictures on the wall. One represents two lusty, chubby youngsters, with faces full of mischief, and forms full of wild life, romping at play. These are the bad children. The other represents two miserable little wretches, sitting on a bench, with folded hands and upturned eyes, not daring to say their souls are their own, for fear of reproof. These are the good children. By this fine touch of satire the artist means to have us infer that the sympathies of Santa Claus are with the bad children. We bespeak his good offices for both, and especially for the children of the poor, not forgetting Ginx's Baby, that it may grow up into a better life than its father, and not curse the day on which it was born.

And throughout our city, so sadly changed since last Christmas, our wish is for a merry Christmas; and that every home may be full of all gladness, as befits the day; of all love, and gentleness, and innocent mirth, as befits the day; of all gratitude for the mercies of the past and of all faith in the results of the future, as befits the day; and of all solemn joy, as befits the birthday of Christ. On this day, more than all others, there should be a forgetting of all enmities and a forgiving of all enemies; and so, a merry Christmas to all, saints and sinners; a merry Christmas to Dives and Lazarus; a merry Christmas to all kind souls and poor outcasts; a merry Christmas to those at home and to the absent ones; and God bless us all.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been very vigorously pressing upon Congress the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the condition of the "laboring population" of the United States, and particularly how that population is affected by "existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency." The inquiry is a timely one, but the friends of this special measure seem to take a very contracted view of what constitutes an American laborer. The inquiry should not be confined to how the laws affect the business of cotton-spinners, nor glass-blowers, nor miners, nor the entire army of skilled mechanics; these constitute but a comparatively small portion of the laboring population. In fact, it is so difficult to draw a line between those who are laborers and those who are not, that the inquiry should be enlarged so as to require a report upon the condition of the whole population, and particularly how that population is affected by existing laws regulating commerce and finance. There was a time when we had just such an examination and report annually. The facts, however, were distasteful. They grouped, year after year, actual results, and demonstrated by irrefutable evidence that the existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency had the constant effect of "making the rich richer and the poor poorer;" and, as such an exhibit of this was offensive to those interested in the perpetuity of that condition of affairs, and as the Commissioner refused to be anything but truthful, the examination and report were abolished, and the officer legislated out.

Mr. Hoar now proposes to organize a commission to report upon special branches of labor. The reports of Mr. David A. Wells made a lodgment in the public mind, and cultivated a popular inquiry and research which have not been suppressed by the abolition of his office. What is to be the result of this Congressional inquiry into the condition of a small class of persons? Is it to be a report made to order? Three years ago Congress appointed a commission of its own members to examine into the condition of American ship-building, and to report the causes of its decline and the remedy therefor. This commission was two years in session. It reported: 1. That the building of American ships had declined to such an extent as to amount to practical abandonment. 2. That the cause was notorious,—that the taxes upon every thing entering into the composition of a ship—iron or iron—were so high as to render the cost of such ship so great as to forbid its profitable use in commerce. To any intelligent person the remedy for this condition of affairs was self-evident. If the taxes made the building of the ship too costly, a repeal or reduction of the taxes, especially as they produced no revenue, was the plain, direct, and specific means of restoring the lost business. But the Congressional Committee was not appointed to report any such remedy; on the contrary, they were appointed to recommend that the taxes should not be repealed or reduced, but that a tax should be levied upon the country at large to pay each shipbuilder a sum per ton for each vessel he might build. This Congressional Committee recommended that the farmers, who now are taxed upon the lumber which they need for fences, should in addition pay a tax on lumber used in building a ship.

Is this commission, now proposed, to be another of this class, to report that the best way to improve the condition of the workmen is to limit the amount of labor he shall perform, and so enhance the cost of living that he will be compelled to live as close to starvation as possible? Is this commission to report that the nearer the productions are reduced to a famine standard the better it will be for the whole country; and that the fewer persons employed in any one line of production the better for all? Is it to be a commission to bolster up the falling fabric of robbery and plunder called protection, by an attempt to perpetuate the delusion of the men who live by their daily wages, that the more of these wages that is confiscated the better it is for the laborers?

We have no objection to investigation, but we want honest investigation. When Mr. David A. Wells was legislated out of office, the Secretary of the Treasury undertook to report upon the condition of the country, and in his last report says:

> While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last few years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country; years without example in our own affairs, and without parallel in the affairs of any other government.

The proposition to appoint a commission to inquire whether the working classes of the United States are not oppressed to the extent of degradation and pauperism is a striking comment upon the Secretary's declaration. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Boutwell evidently do not agree as to which class constitutes the country.

BOWEN AGAIN.

It seems as if the disgusting story of the South Carolina Bowen, with its countless ramifications of bigamy, demagogism, and corruption, would never have an end, or cease to develop new phases. The latest has to do with a new scheme to oust Bowen's competitor, De Large, from his seat in Congress. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that Bowen is now engaged in a plot to deprive his competitor of his evidences of election by bribing the lawyer (a South Carolina lawyer) who has them in his possession to withhold them from the Election Committee of the House. De Large has already sat since the 4th of March, on the strength of the credentials which he bears; but Bowen claims to be able to show that his rival got his papers only through fraudulent ballots and counts; and that he, the trebly-wived, is the only true Jacobs to represent the Second South Carolina District in Congress. There was any amount of "skulduggery" in the elections on both sides, and Bowen, being evidently the sharper man of the two, and having been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the President's particular amnesty, will, doubtless, be able to make his case stronger than he could have done last spring. What is more, his loving constituents have provided him with another office to fall back upon in case Bowen should fail to convince the committee that De Large is a greater scoundrel than himself, or in case the House should take a fancy to expel him on account of the felony of which he has been convicted. De Large's lawyer, it is reported, refuses to produce the desired evidence unless he is paid $1,500,—a sum which exceeds the "pile" of his client. If his motives in taking this position, so inimical to his employer, have been misrepresented by the reporter, we cannot promise this unknown so much chance of justification before the public; for, after what has been developed, folks will not hesitate to believe any stories of miscellaneous iniquity which have their *locale* in the Second South Carolina District, and for their *personnel* the politicians of that section.

SAN FRANCISCO.

From Mayor Selby's address on taking his leave of office as Mayor of San Francisco, we learn that San Francisco, like nearly all cities within our knowledge, needs a new charter, not only to supply "all the modern improvements," but to correct many abnormal features and excrescences which have accumulated upon the old, through the malpractice of its doctors. The Mayor mentions that the city has "262 blocks" of pavement, and, citing the large expenditures of the past three or four years for this item, is disposed to cry "Enough!" The sewerage system of the city is bad, the chief fault being a lack of water in the dry seasons, which allows the tides to force the contents of the sewers back upon the city, the effluvia escaping at the cesspools. The ex-Mayor recommends, in default of a system of water aqueducts from the mountains, a hydraulic apparatus for forcing water from the sea to the headlands back of the city, for the purpose of flushing the sewers.

Nor is San Francisco by any means such a fire-proof paradise as an inspection of her ordinances, or of a few of her principal streets, would lead one to suppose. The Mayor calls attention to the laxity of administration which has allowed vast numbers of wooden buildings to accumulate, in violation of the ordinance; even the block in which the public buildings are located and the public records are kept being by no means fire-proof.

The commerce of San Francisco receives due attention in this document, and Mr. Selby recommends with much zeal the establishment of additional steamship lines to Asia, Australia, and New Zealand, and the building of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad to St. Louis. The latter enterprise, he tells us, "is enlisting the combined efforts of the capitalists of St. Louis and San Francisco." The proposed road, he claims, will soon be needed to accommodate the $100,000,000 worth of foreign traffic which already comes to this country from the far East, and the equal or greater amount which can be brought hither *en route* to Europe. He shows that, during the months of September and October of this year, 7,387,336 pounds of tea were shipped eastward over the Central Pacific Road, against 474,585 pounds during the same months of 1870, and that the whole tonnage of the road mentioned during October was 19,495,227 pounds.

Other points of interest concerning the present condition of San Francisco are as follows: Her population is 165,000; her area, within the corporate limits, thirty-six square miles; her available wharf-frontage on the harbor, ten miles; her contribution to the nation's customs last year, $8,000,000; and to the internal revenue, $5,000,000; product of her mint since its establishment, $321,000,000. There are 87 public schools, costing $700,000 per annum, and accommodating 20,000 children; also, 60 private denominational schools, attended by 7,000 pupils. The city has 68 churches and 80 newspapers; 2,600 gas lamps, 40 miles of street railroads, and 4,800 licensed vehicles of all kinds, including street cars. The assessment rolls amount to $100,000,000, and the deposits in savings banks reach $55,000,000. Mr. Selby declares that "There never was a time so full of promise to the young, the prudent, and the energetic, as the present;" that "Business is receiving a new impulse," etc.

William Alvord, Esq., the new Mayor, also made an address, from which we learn that the funded debt of the city at the close of the last fiscal year was $6,574,200, and the annual expenses of the government, including a sinking fund appropriation of $300,000, $2,779,065. This official is more explicit concerning the extent of street and sewer improvements. Of streets there are 19½ miles paved with wood, 22½ paved with cobblestones, and 35 miles planked. Of sewers, there are something over 312,000 feet, or nearly 60 miles. Of this, 11,500 lineal feet have been laid within the past year of brick, and 1,300 feet of redwood blocks. The city has ten steam fire-engines, a fire-alarm telegraph, and other suitable fire apparatus. The police force numbers 104 men, or about one-third of Chicago's, and cost, $152,218.12 during the past year. Mayor Alvord concurs in his predecessor's recommendation for a semi-monthly flushing of the sewers, and also recommends the sprinkling of the streets during the summer,—something to which San Francisco has not been accustomed hitherto.

In the matter of street improvements, which have cost the city within the past fifteen years $10,590,256.75, there seems to have been a reaction during the past year or two, caused, doubtless, by the dull times and the discovery of a ring in the contract department, so that the expenditures during the past year have been cut down over a million dollars; but the warning of ex-Mayor Selby on this subject is not echoed by his successor, who evidently represents the dominant party in a desire for continued improvements.

The Hon. M. R. Waite, recently appointed Counsellor of the American Government at the Geneva Arbitration, was the recipient of a public testimonial by his friends in Toledo on the 18th inst., upon the occasion of his departure to fulfil the important duties of his office. The *Commercial* of that city improves the opportunity to give some interesting details concerning Mr. Waite's public services. He entered upon the practice of the law in Toledo in 1838. His ability as a lawyer soon gave him a commanding position at the bar, and brought him into political notice. In 1849 he was elected as Representative in the Ohio Legislature. In 1850 he was a candidate for member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1862 candidate for Congress, receiving the largest majority any person has ever had in Toledo. A place on the Supreme Bench of Ohio has been repeatedly tendered him, but invariably declined on account of the importance of his practice. Recently he has been brought prominently before the country as an attorney of the English bondholders in the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. In politics Mr. Waite was a Whig of the Clay school, and, since the disbandment of that party, has acted with the Republicans, although he has never put himself forward as a politician. The appointment to his present responsible position was unsolicited by himself and came entirely unexpected to him. Of his ability to meet all its requirements with credit to himself and honor to the country at large, his friends express no doubt.

The St. Louis *Democrat* remarks, relative to the recent report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which, in its table of cash receipts to Nov. 18, acknowledged only $723.25 from St. Louis:

> The makers of this report must have known that the credit to St. Louis and Missouri would convey an utterly unjust impression, and it is a matter of astonishment here that so gross a misstatement is thus persisted in. It should be conspicuously rectified as a matter of honor to Chicago, as well as of justice to St. Louis. If anything in the disposition made of the St. Louis benefaction has prevented its acknowledgment, it is due to the contributors of it that they should be fully informed of the facts in the case.

We trust that the *Democrat* has seen the addendum which THE TRIBUNE hastened to publish with regard to this subject, the object of which was to rectify the credit to St. Louis and other cities whose contributions did not come through the regular relief channels. The Relief Society seems to have been unable to obtain the exact figures of the St. Louis contribution, and even the *Democrat* does not supply this desideratum, further than to state that "Over $125,000 had been promptly subscribed and collected in St. Louis alone, besides the vast quantity of provisions, clothing, &c., here gathered and sent forward." We have an impression that the amount was even larger than this, and shall take great pleasure in giving the exact figures, though not hoping to be able to express in any adequate terms the feeling of thankful appreciation to which the generous act is entitled.

If anything were wanting to confirm the truth of the reports relative to the atrocities perpetrated by the Ku-Klux of South Carolina, it is afforded by the extraordinary language used by Reverdy Johnson toward his own clients, in an argument in their behalf, at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th instant. Mr. Johnson said:

> Neither my distinguished friend Mr. Stanbery nor myself are here to defend, or justify, or palliate any outrages that may have been perpetrated in your State by the association of Ku-Klux. I have listened with horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved have been shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose upon men. These men appear to have been alike insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion, but the day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice should not overtake them, there is another tribunal from which there is no escape. It is their own conscience—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man, that still, small voice that thrills through the heart, and, as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. And, if it has not already spoken to them in tones which have waked them up to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of heaven, that a voice will speak before they shall be called to the dread tribunal to account for their transactions in this world.

If any excuse could have been made for Ku-Klux outrages, it would have been made by Reverdy Johnson, especially when speaking for his own clients. If the testimony against them was sufficient to impress him of its truth, there need be no doubt that they deserve the extreme penalties of the law.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has the reputation, which is undoubtedly well-earned, of being a scholarly, as well as an eloquent, orator. It seems, however, that the silver-tongued orator is willing to sacrifice his reputation for historical learning and general correctness of information to the opportunity of making a strong point in a speech. At his recent lecture in New York, Mr. Phillips made his favorite allusion to the French nobleman who, three hundred years ago, "warmed his feet; as the easiest way, in the blood of a peasant, without waiting for artificial fire." This, as a recent note in the *Nation* explains, is a historical bull of the first magnitude, resulting doubtless from the similarity of the sound of *cerf* and *serf*. It was the former animal (*i. e.*, a stag) which the nobleman had eviscerated for the purpose mentioned. But this fact the restless reformer refuses to listen to, because it would spoil his text. Even if it were generally understood that it was a stag and not a peasant that the tyrant used for a footstove, the subject would not be dropped, for it would then come within Bergh's bailiwick. Nothing short of proving that the French nobleman's feet were not cold at all, will insure him immunity from oratorical opprobrium.

The United States Post Library Association, organized for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms at the posts and stations of the United States army, has fixed its headquarters at 58 Broadway, New York, and calls the attention of the philanthropic to its objects. An organization of a similar character in the British army has been made very effective, and the educational status of the Prussian and other foreign armies is well known. The great majority of our soldiers are stationed at posts remote from the advantages of civil life, and the men are exposed to the vices peculiar to military frontier life. The aim of the association is to educate the soldiers by secular, Christian, and temperance literature, and, to accomplish this work, it appeals for liberal contributions. The President of the association is James C. Holden, and the Secretary John B. Ketchum.

One of the pleasantest features of our Christmas is the beautiful gift made to the children of Chicago by the children of Boston and its suburbs. In quantity and quality it has partaken of the general nature of the relief which has flowed in so abundantly to our aid from all quarters. It shows that the great heart of Massachusetts beats not only in sympathy with our material needs, but also with the Christmas needs of the children. If Gail Hamilton should be forgotten altogether in literature, she will always be held in grateful remembrance for the manner in which she organized and carried to success this Christmas movement, which has brought happiness to so many of the little people in our midst.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Arraignment of Prisoners for Sentence on Saturday Afternoon—Seven Candidates for Joliet—An Alleged "Put up Job" to Prevent a Wedding—Juvenile Criminals.

PENITENTIARY BIRDS.

James Leonard, for larceny, was sentenced for one year.

—Belleville Alger (colored) was sentenced, for larceny, for one year.

—Edward McCarthy was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary under his plea of guilty of grand larceny. A charge of petit larceny was allowed to remain suspended over him.

—Augustus Meerkings, under his three separate pleas acknowledging the taking of money from his employer, was sentenced on one of the indictments for one year; as to the other charges there was a suspension of sentence.

—Joseph Bush and Thomas Quirk came up under three several indictments for larceny. To each of them they had pleaded guilty, and now each one was sent to Joliet for one year. Sentence was suspended upon the two other indictments.

—William Stack, found guilty of an assault with intent to murder one Jacob Smith, was sentenced for ten years. This man used a knife so successfully upon his opponent, who was attempting to prevent an outrage upon a woman, as to stab him in some seven different parts of the body.

—Richard Costelle (colored) struck a man no the head with a bar of iron, so as to almost kill him. The negro was watching some goods saved from the fire, and struck the man hastily as he touched a package thereof. The sentence was for one year. The jury that tried the case also adopted a recommendation that executive clemency be exercised in behalf of the prisoner.

SUSPENDED.

Felix O'Toole was, at the November term of the court, tried by a jury for taking a watch, convicted, and ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year. There was cause for reasonable doubt as to whether the guilt existed, and the Court (Williams, J.) held the case over for consideration. An investigation seemed to show good grounds for that doubt, wherefore sentence was now suspended.

REMANDED.

William Wright, a young man, was convicted of the larceny of some money from an intoxicated man, at the Garden City Hotel. The evidence was such that the law officers had some doubt of his guilt, and the prisoner asserted that this was a "put up job," that the policeman, Flannagan, who arrested him, was interested in preventing his marriage, agreed upon to take place in November, and had trumped up a charge to send him to the Penitentiary. The Court, remembering that the cause went mainly upon the testimony of this man, Flannagan, and that there were none but circumstances against the prisoner, granted him until Tuesday to present testimony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Robinson, John Burke, William Wallace, Michael O'Grady, and Henry Morton, four of them small boys, were convicted of burglary, breaking into the premises of John Laurie and stealing money, cigars, a chain, and some other articles. These culprits had each been before the court from one to three times. The parents of three of them, Burke, Morton, and O'Grady were present, with premises that in future there should be amendment. As to these three sentence was suspended, the Court expressing his opinion, however, that there could be no confidence placed in these private efforts of reformation, where the boys themselves exhibited, in jail, evidences of depravity as had been stated by the jailor. The boy Wallace, who had been three times before this court, was sent to the Reform School for two years. Robinson being in the act of serving out a former sentence of a year in the County Jail, sentence was reserved upon this charge.

COUNTY JAIL.

William Burmeister, for petit larceny, (having been a long time in jail), was sent down for five days.

—James Warner, lately a vessel mate, was sentenced to the County Jail for sixty days, for the larceny of some pinchbeck jewelry.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS.

Speech of the Hon. John A. Logan in the United States Senate on the Resolution of Mr. Trumbull Directing Investigation of Abuses and Frauds.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President, I have refrained hitherto from saying anything during this discussion, and perhaps it is best that I did so; nor would I now attempt to detain the Senate for a moment were it not for the fact that this discussion has taken such a wide range that it seems to impress a portion of the country at least with the idea that the gentlemen who are now favoring the resolution which has been adopted, offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, were men in the interest of the Administration, and those who voted for the resolution introduced by my colleague were men who were desirous of doing an injury to the administration in some way or manner. I do not believe this to be true. I know it is not true so far as I am concerned.

I voted for the resolution of my colleague whenever I had an opportunity for doing so, and I certainly shall continue to vote for it so long as it shall be before the Senate. I voted for it for the reason that it was the same resolution under which we have had a joint committee of Congress for more than five years. I voted for it also for the reason that I believed it was right. I voted for it, in the third place, because I have always voted for investigations of corruption, no matter whether they were charged against an administration which I favored, or an administration which I did not favor. I voted for it for another reason: I did not believe that General Grant, if I am permitted to use his name—I mean the President of the United States—was guilty of fraud; I did not believe that he was guilty of larceny; I did not believe that he was guilty of forgery; I did not believe that he was guilty of abstracting money, bonds, or anything of that kind; nor did I believe that he was responsible for those things which may have occurred, for they might be done by a clerk or a paymaster or some person having charge of money or bonds or any business of the government. Those things might occur under any administration. Hence, in voting for that resolution, and I believe every other Senator was actuated in the same way, I did not vote for it for the reason that I believed the fact would be developed that the President of the United States or any one of his Cabinet was dishonest, but I voted for it because I believed it was right, no matter who might be charged with the affairs of this nation.

But, sir, the attempt was made, seemingly at least, by some Senators to place those of us who voted for or advocated that resolution in antagonism to the present administration, as if they were the only advisers, the only supporters, the only men in this body who could be considered as friendly to the President or his administration. Now, sir, let us take the history of this resolution and examine it for a short time, and see what it proves. If the country will examine the history of this resolution they will see that it proves a very strange state of facts produced by the action of Senators. First, my colleague introduced a resolution proposing a joint committee. That was opposed. (It was opposed by some gentlemen in the Senate who to-day are extravagant in their desires to have investigation), because it would be oppressive, because it would be wrong in every respect. Others opposed it because the resolution called for a joint committee, and not a committee of this body alone.

Now, sir, let me ask you, what was the action in reference to the proposition? It was discussed probably for one or two days. Then some gentlemen, who had seemingly opposed investigation, glided very easily into being in favor of investigation. At first they opposed it, because it was to be for a joint committee. If that was the real opposition to the resolution, would it not have been very easy to offer an amendment making it, instead of a joint committee, a committee of the Senate? That was not done, however. The resolution of my colleague was not amended. No Senator offered to amend it in that way.

What is the history that follows? By some means or other, which I will not state, another resolution was arranged, and that resolution was brought into the Senate, providing for a standing committee of this body, a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment. That resolution, so far as organizing a committee of investigation and retrenchment was concerned, was just as strong as the resolution offered by my colleague; but it was deemed necessary to offer that resolution and pass it in the Senate. Why? Because it was better than a part of the resolution of my colleague that asked for a committee of this kind? No, sir, but because it came from some other source, in my judgment. That resolution was adopted by the Senate.

Then my colleague offered a part of his resolution as a resolution of instructions to that committee, that the committee should investigate certain things, certain disorders, certain questions in reference to the departments and with reference to the civil service. When he offered that resolution he agreed to strike out all that referred to the civil service, which seemed to be objectionable to some Senators, so as to make it merely a resolution of instruction. The vote was taken on that resolution of instruction, and thirty-five Senators voted to lay it on the table, and twenty-four voted to adopt it as the instructions to the committee.

What next follows? The debate continues. Certain Senators seemingly tried to place certain Senators still in antagonism to the administration, certain papers over the country do the same thing, while certain other papers take a different view of the case. What then, sir? Then another resolution finds its way into the Senate, a resolution not precisely in the language of my colleague, but something very similar, instructing this committee as to what they shall do, not quite as strong as the resolution of my colleague, but not coming from him. After that the committee is organized.

Now, sir, after you got your committee organized; after you got your resolution of instructions; after you got their duties defined as to what they shall do, where they shall go, how they shall act, examine it altogether, and tell me what the difference is between that and the substance of the resolution offered by my colleague. That was all that he asked, and that is what you propose to do. If you propose to do it now, why could you not do it at first when he offered his resolution? Is it because certain gentlemen are determined to force certain other Senators into an antagonistic position to them? Is this the reason? Are certain men here determined to control, no matter who may sink or who may fall?

Now, sir, let us go a little further. You are going now to investigate, I understand. Investigate what? Investigate the Custom-House at New York, says one resolution that was introduced to-day. Why not agree to that at first? Why not agree to investigate anything at first, without having four or five days' discussion, and then arrive at the same conclusions, that was desired at the start by the gentlemen who voted for the resolution of my colleague?

Oh, but say certain Senators, these resolutions have the power to send for persons and papers. Well, will some Senator explain to me what benefit this committee will be to the country without the power to send for persons and papers? Why, sir, when you speak about investigation committees, what is an investigating committee but a committee to examine into that which they are directed—to ascertain facts? How do you ascertain facts? You ascertain facts from testimony. How do you get testimony before your committee? By having the power to send for witnesses. Well, witnesses are persons. If the evidence is documentary, they have the power to send for papers. Then, by sending for persons and papers, you get the testimony upon which you base your opinions, and come to a conclusion as to what is wrong, or whether there is any wrong.

Some Senators say that this power is extraordinary; this power must not be given; that is to say, organize a committee to investigate, but do not give them the power to do it! It reminds me of a story that I told in this chamber once before of an old Judge of a County Court who granted the prayer of a petition asking for a road and a ferry across a river. He said, "The ferry am granted, and the road am not." [Laughter.] The committee is permitted to exist, but the power to do anything is taken from it. That is the argument of some gentlemen here. Your committee without the power to send for persons and papers will amount to nothing; it will do no good; it will be of no advantage to this country, or to anybody.

Now, another thing I desire to say. Let me ask Senators here, why is there such a seeming desire on the part of some gentlemen here, and a majority, that certain Senators in this chamber shall not be permitted to inaugurate any reform or to do anything that will be of advantage to the country for fear they may injure the President, or somebody connected with him? Now, I will say a word on that point, and I hope I may be pardoned for doing so, because I certainly have no right to give advice, inasmuch as I am not considered, perhaps, good authority by certain gentlemen here. It makes very little difference to me whether I am so considered or not. I am responsible to my constituents, and to nobody else. But were I President of the United States to-day, and had a friend on this floor that would either, directly or indirectly, attempt to stifle investigation, I would send for him and tell him that his friendship in that direction was not desirable. Sir, by the action of Senators on this floor, in their bitter opposition to these resolutions in the Senate and out of the Senate, they have done what? You have placed the Administration to-day in a worse position than it was when this debate first commenced, by 50 per cent, before the country.

You, that have tried to be the particular friends, and made us the enemies, are to-day the enemies of the Administration by your own acts, and have done it such injury as will cause the country to believe there is something wrong. Of course there is no such intention; there is no improper motive; but it is the desire of certain men here to make themselves the champions of the Administration, when, if they should champion a cock-fight in the manner in which they have this Administration, I would ask them to place somebody else in charge for a moment. [Laughter.] By calling your little meetings and seeking to direct everybody, no man can be an independent man in this Senate. Why, sir, if he gets out of the traces the least bit, according to a certain few, you call a caucus on him (laughter); you will settle him at once. Then you will send it out to the country that he is not obeying the dictates of a Republican caucus—a caucus about what? A caucus to advance the interests of the country? No, sir, but a caucus to advance the interests of individuals, and to strike down others; and if a man refuses to vote as you direct he is counted out. I must admit that there are not many gentlemen who like to jump against a caucus. I have always been strange in my notions, and especially in not doing what others try to force me to do; and I say to you now that I shall vote for the resolutions again in this Senate if they are offered, irrespective of caucuses or anything else, because I think it is right.

But to run a party you must have a caucus. If some Senator does not vote for a resolution that some other Senator offers you are to call a caucus. If he votes against something that somebody else has offered, call a caucus and settle him by your caucus. It reminds me a good deal of school-boys playing marbles, and some clap in the crowd happens to strike what they call the "middle man" a little more centrally than the rest, and they get together and read him out of the game, and take his marbles and play at the game themselves. [Laughter.] This is what you call honest political action, and every man who does not come up to the mark must be read out, and I am one of them.

Now, sir, I do not believe the President of the United States fears investigation; but yet you have made the country believe he does. I do not believe the Secretary of the Treasury fears investigation, or that the Treasurer of the United States does, but you have made the country believe they do. I do not believe any of these departments fear investigation, but to-day the country believes they do fear it. Why do they believe it? They believe it because the course of the majority of you Republicans here has made them believe it.

There are dishonest men in office. Is there a Republican Senator here to-day who will say that every officer appointed by this Administration is an honest man? It would be very strange if it were so, and it would be very strange if any President could appoint all honest men when they are recommended to him by everybody. Hundreds of the appointees the President never sees. He cannot be responsible for all of them if they are dishonest, but he may if they are proved to be dishonest, and not turned out. If that is the case, who should fear investigation? Nobody; and if you have dishonest men in the Republican party, turn them out. That is what you ought to do. It is what every party ought to do. But how are you going to turn them out? There is but one way, and that is to scrutinize their conduct, investigate their acts, and if you suspect them, investigate and ascertain whether they have been dishonest, and, if so, notify the Administration, and let them be removed at once and punished also if crimes are committed. That is what every party ought to do, if they would keep their party organization respectable before the country.

But the conduct of the majority here has been of such a character as to lead the country to believe that there are dishonest men, that there are thieves connected with this Administration, and that you are so afraid that they will come to light that you attempt to smother investigation. The country believes that. I do not say it is true by any means; but I say that is what the country believes, and you may take the leading papers from every State in this Union and you will find some such character given to their articles as does lead the country to believe that the majority here are doing exactly what they ought not to do. I am sorry that it is so. I am sorry that there is such a disposition shown here, unwittingly, as a matter of course, but yet it has been exhibited in such a way as to satisfy some of us that there was a little influence here to affect or bear down upon certain men who did not happen to vote a certain way on some former occasion.

Now, sir, the question before the Senate is, I understand, on agreeing to this committee that you have reported. Reported from where, sir? Well, reported from an agreement that was made by a few. Now, I want to say in all candor that I am not aggrieved because I am not on the committee. I did not expect to be on it. I did not want to be on it. I certainly did not ask to be. I have never asked to be on any committee; but by some strange, accidental circumstance, no one seems to be on the committee who voted for the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois instructing the committee to do certain things. Why is this so? There were twenty-four Senators in this Chamber who voted for that resolution; there were thirty-five who voted against it. There was a majority against it, as a matter of course, but the twenty-four who voted for the instruction for the committee were the twenty-four men that voted earnestly and honestly for the committee to have power to do something; and, as to the others, I do not say that they did not vote just as honestly; but these men certainly did vote to give the committee power to do something. Now, why out of twenty-four men who voted for that resolution, do we find but one on this committee of seven? Thirty-five voted against the resolution, and you find six out of the thirty-five on the committee. I do not think the ratio is equal; it does not seem to me that it is. I know that there was no intention about it; the intention was not to exclude any of us who voted for it from the committee; but it was merely by accident [laughter]; but the accident happened to strike only one way.

This committee is an honorable committee; this committee is made up of honorable gentlemen, because all Senators are honorable gentlemen. [Laughter]. It is made up, too, of gentlemen whose private characters are good in and out of the Senate; gentlemen against whom I have not a word to say, and gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect. But at the same time that it is made up of gentlemen of that character, of honor, and ability, and of integrity, I do not know whether the making of it up reflects very much credit on us. I do not know whether the five men, or the four men, or the three men that selected this committee—because they were not selected by everybody here; I think about five is the number in this Senate that does generally the business of the Senate, as far as arranging things is concerned—about five [laughter]; four or five; I may not be correct in the number, but not over five. [Laughter.] I have no particular objection to that; but I do think, and I call the attention of Senators to it, the country will take just about the same view of it; the country will say there is something, we do not know what it is, but there is something about this that is strange to us.

Here are seven excellent gentlemen selected to investigate something—to investigate what? Nobody knows. But everybody thinks there is something, and they will begin to ask this question: how is this committee made up? Here are ten or twelve Republicans, at least gentlemen who claim to be Republicans, that vote one way, and about twelve or fourteen Democrats voting the same way. What is the matter with these twelve Republicans? Who are they? Senator Sumner, Senator Wilson, my colleague, Senator Ferry, and other Senators that I could name—some ten or twelve—what is the matter with these gentlemen? Are they honest? Are they dishonest? How is it that this Senate ignores these men all the time? How is it that they are determined that their resolutions shall never pass? How is it that they are determined that none of them shall be on a committee of this kind?

As I said before, I having nothing to investigate, no charges to make. I do not know of anything myself. I know I have no feeling in the world against anybody in relation to this matter, but I want it done right, and that is all I desire. So far as charging me as being an anti-Administration man because I voted for this resolution is concerned, men might as well charge me with being for the Administration because I did. I said nothing for the Administration; I said nothing against it; I said nothing either way. Why should I be charged with being against the Administration because I voted for resolutions that were in the interest of the Administration? In my judgment if it is an honest one, and I believe it is, it will not bear investigation it is not fit to be the Administration of the country. If it can, and I believe it can stand investigation, then it is fit to be. Therefore, sir, I was in favor of the resolution, and shall be in favor of it again, and I do beg of these Senators of more experience than I have, men whom I admit are men of great ability, and of great wisdom, men of great political sagacity, men that the country look to as a matter of course to manage these affairs—I hope their management will be a little different in the future, especially if they desire to advance the interest of the Republican party and the present Administration.

Catlettsburg, Ky.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Honor to whom honor is due. Through an oversight, no doubt, the Treasurer (Mr. Pullman) of the Relief and Aid Society, in his report of the donations received from the several States, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 21st inst., omitted the little town of Catlettsburg, Ky. This little place, of but a few hundred inhabitants, but with a heart as large as the mineral hills among which it nestles, and a sympathy as pure and impulsive as the crystal current of the "Big Sandy" River, upon the sunny banks of which it flourishes, on the first intimation of our late disaster, organized an impromptu meeting, at which $123 was collected, and immediately forwarded it to the aid of the sufferers of this city.

This sum, from so small a place, will compare favorably, in proportion, with any city or town in the United States, and entitles Catlettsburg to a place upon the roll of honor. The consciousness of having contributed what they could afford to the succor of a suffering people is all the reward they seek; but, in gratitude, we ought at least to acknowledge their generosity, as well as that of every other giver. Respectfully, J. C. P.

Livingston County Free Trade League.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 21.

SIR:—A few of the friends of Free Trade in this county held a meeting last night, and resolved to form a Free Trade League for this county. After forming a temporary organization, they adjourned to meet in mass convention on the 14th of February, and at that time form a permanent League. Prominent Free Trade speakers are expected to be present at that time.

Members of both political parties were present, and the prospects of success are good.

FREE TRADER.

LONGFELLOW'S DIVINE TRAGEDY.

The Trilogy of which it is a Part—Extracts from its Unpublished Continuation.

Bayard Taylor, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, criticises very favorably Longfellow's new poem—the Divine Tragedy—extracts from which have already appeared in our columns. He then says:

The "Divine Tragedy," however, is the first part, only, of the author's grander design. The "Golden Legend," published about sixteen years ago, forms the second part, and the "New England Tragedies," published in 1868, the third part. The "Introitus," therefore, is an introduction to the completed trilogy of "Christus," the three parts of which will be connected by poetical "Interludes," and closed harmoniously by a "Finale" to the whole.

While each of the three parts has its own distinct character, and apparently its integral completeness of form, a knowledge of its relation to the larger conception is necessary to the true appreciation of many passages. The introduction of such scenes as the Miracle Play or the Monastery Cellar in the Golden Legend, the object of which was not clearly apparent at the time that work was published, is now explained and justified. Much that seemed isolated or fragmentary falls at once into its true place, and receives a new meaning as the member of a grander body, the proportions of which are now seen for the first time. Thus, the addition of the Apostles' Creed, as an epilogue to the Divine Tragedy, loses the theological or ecclesiastical character which it seemed to wear, and assumes a subtle relation to the leading idea, which the reader will interpret according to the spirit in which he apprehends that idea.

"Christus," in the "Divine Tragedy," declares His nature whenever he appears. He is the healer and the teacher, and His divinity proclaims itself, from first to last, through his humanity. The poet has manifested a higher art, and achieved a higher success in forbearing, than any of his predecessors have done in daring. As no sect can specially claim so none can reject, the Christ he has transferred from the Gospels. What Mr. Longfellow has not done in the work is even a more striking evidence of his genius than what he has done.

The first interlude, which will take its place between the "Divine Tragedy" and the "Golden Legend," is called "The Abbot Joachim." At night, in a convent in Calabria, the Abbot soliloquizes upon the state of the Christian world and the work which he has done therein. He remembers his youthful pilgrimage to the Holy Land, his residence as a monk on Mount Tabor, his wanderings up and down the coasts of Galilee, and the spiritual command which came to him as to John on Patmos, saying: Write! "And," he muses to himself:

> I have written. These volumes three,
> The Apocalypse, the Harmony
> Of the Sacred Scriptures, new and old,
> And the Psalter, with Ten Strings enfold
> Within their pages, all and each,
> The Eternal Gospel that I teach.
> Well I remember the Kingdom of Heaven
> Hath been likened to a little leaven
> Hidden in two measures of meal,
> Until it leavened the whole mass;
> So likewise will it come to pass
> With the doctrine that I here conceal.
>
> Open and manifest to me
> The truth appears, and must be told;
> All sacred mysteries are threefold;
> Three persons to the Trinity,
> Three Ages of Humanity,
> And Holy Scriptures likewise Three,
> Of Fear, of Wisdom, and of Love;
> For Wisdom that begins in Fear
> Endeth in Love; the atmosphere
> In which the soul delights to be,
> And finds that perfect liberty,
> Which cometh only from above.

The Abbot then explains that the first age of the world was the reign of the Fear of God; with the Son came the new reign of Wisdom and Law. Then he says:

> These Ages now are of the Past;
> And the Third Age begins at last.
> The coming of the Holy Ghost,
> The reign of Grace, the reign of Love,
> Brightens the mountain tops above,
> And the dark outline of the coast.
> Already the whole land is white
> With convent walls, as if by night
> A snow had fallen on hill and height!
> Already from the streets and marts
> Of town and traffic, and low cares,
> Men climb the consecrated stairs
> With weary feet and bleeding hearts;
> And leave the world and its delights,
> Its passions, struggles, and despairs,
> For contemplations and for prayers
> In cloister cells of Cenobites.

The "Golden Legend" now follows, with its vivid and varied pictures of the middle ages. Around that story of "the poor Henry," which was first sung by Harmann von Aue, in the 12th century, Mr. Longfellow has grouped numerous and impressive illustrations of the mediæval paganism of the Christian Church; but the golden thread of love and self-sacrifice runs through the poem, and the power of evil, nourished by ignorance and selfishness and superstition, is foiled at the close. The dream which the Calabrian Abbot's faith made so sure of fulfilment has become a very unspiritual reality, but the spirit of Christ still abides among men. We are sure that the reader who will take up this poem again after reading the "Divine Tragedy" will find that a new light has been thrown over all its pages.

The second interlude is called "Martin Luther." The sturdy Reformer sits in his chamber in the Wartburg, on a summer morning, and writes his grand choral, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*, meditating between the stanzas. It is a plain, strongly drawn, dramatic picture of Luther, with his faith, his paroxysms of doubt, his powerful aspiration, his whole-hearted love and hate. Mr. Longfellow's translation of the choral may be placed side by side with Carlyle's; its lines have the same abrupt, massive vigor as of hammer blows. This picture of Luther's belligerent soul is admirable:

> And my mortal foes that lie in wait
> In every avenue and gate!
> As to that odious monk John Tetzel,
> Hawking about his hollow wares,
> Like a huckster at village fairs,
> And those mischievous fellows, Wetzel,
> Campanus, Carlstadt, Martin Cellarius,
> And all the busy, multifarious
> Heretics and disciples of Arius,
> Half-learned, dunce-bold, dry and hard—
> They are not worthy of my regard,
> Poor and humble as I am.
>
> But ah! Erasmus of Rotterdam,
> He is the vilest miscreant
> That ever walked this world below!
> A Momus, making his mock and mow,
> At Papist and at Protestant,
> Sneering at St. John and St. Paul,
> At God and man, at one and all;
> And yet as hollow, and false, and drear,
> As a cracked pitcher to the ear,
> And ever growing worse and worse!
> Whenever I pray, I pray for a curse
> On Erasmus, the Insincere!
>
> Philip Melanchthon! thou alone
> Faithful among the faithless known,
> Thee I hail, and only thee!
> Behold the record of us three!
> *Res et verba Philippus,*
> *Res sine verbis Lutherus;*
> *Erasmus verba sine re!*

The "New England Tragedies," the third and concluding part of the trilogy, connect the Puritan with the mediæval Monk and the Jew of Palestine, in the long procession, through seventeen centuries, of the figures who misinterpret Christ in their Pharisaic pride and partisan zeal, and the humble hearts who feel Him as a living presence. Where the Catholic Church may persecute through selfish lust of power, a Protestant Church may persecute with equal cruelty from the intolerance of an exclusive doctrine. The pure form of Christ in His Divine Humanity passes down through ages, still working its miracles of healing, but unseen by those upon whose lips His name is loudest.

At the close of the "Divine Tragedy," following the text of the Gospel of St. John, Jesus says of John: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" This has suggested to the author a noble and beautiful conception, which he has embodied in the "Finale." St. John still wanders over the earth, until the Christ shall come, not in the forms of creed or church, but in the verity of his Divine Spirit, manifested in the hearts and lives of men. There is no purer devotional poem in the English language than this:

SAINT JOHN;

Wandering over the face of the Earth.

> The Ages come and go,
> The Centuries pass as Years;
> My hair is as white as the snow,
> My feet are weary and slow,
> The earth is wet with my tears!
> The kingdoms crumble, and fall
> Apart, like a ruined wall,
> Or a bank that is undermined
> By a river's ceaseless flow,
> And leave no trace behind!
> The world itself is old;
> The portals of time unfold
> On hinges of iron, that grate
> And groan with the rust and the weight,
> Like the hinges of a gate
> That hath fallen to decay;
> But the evil doth not cease;
> There is war instead of peace;
> Instead of love there is hate;
> And still I must wander and wait,
> Still I must watch and pray,
> Not forgetting in whose sight,
> A thousand years in their flight
> Are as a single day.
>
> The life of man is a gleam
> Of light, that comes and goes
> Like the course of a Holy Stream,
> The cityless river, that flows
> From fountains no one knows,
> Through the Lake of Galilee,
> Through forests and level lands,
> Over rocks, and shallows, and sands,
> Of a wilderness wild and vast,
> Till it findeth its rest at last
> In the desolate Dead Sea!
> But alas! alas for me,
> Not yet this rest shall be!
>
> What, then! doth Charity fail?
> Is Faith of no avail?
> Is Hope blown out like a light
> By a gust of wind in the night?
> The clashing of creeds, and the strife
> Of the many beliefs, that in vain
> Perplex man's heart and brain,
> Are naught but the rustle of leaves
> When the breath of God upheaves
> The boughs of the Tree of Life,
> And they subside again!
> And I remember still
> The words, and from whom they came,
> Not he that repeateth the name,
> But he that doeth the will!
>
> And him evermore I behold
> Walking in Galilee,
> Through the cornfield's waving gold,
> In hamlet, in wood, and in wold,
> By the shores of the Beautiful Sea,
> He toucheth the sightless eyes;
> Before him the demons flee;
> To the dead he sayeth: Arise!
> To the living: Follow me!
> And that voice still soundeth on
> From the centuries that are gone,
> To the centuries that shall be!
>
> From all vain pomps and shows,
> From the pride that overflows,
> And the false conceits of men;
> From all the narrow rules
> And subtleties of schools,
> And the craft of tongue and pen;
> Bewildered in its search,
> Bewildered with the cry:
> Lo, here! lo, there, the Church!
> Poor, sad humanity
> Through all the dust and heat
> Turns back with bleeding feet,
> By the weary road it came,
> Unto the simple thought
> By the Great Master taught,
> And that remaineth still:
> Not he that repeateth the name,
> But he that doeth the will!

Thus closes a work which, from first to last, must have claimed not less than thirty years of the author's thought, and patience, and purest inspiration. However, the critic may agree or disagree with him in regard to the relevance of all the episodes which are introduced, or the treatment of parts, the presence of the broad, unifying conception is felt throughout. More than this, the earlier form of the poetic faculty, which delighted in the adornments of fancy, or the gayer hues of the imagination, is here replaced by the higher sense of art which is satisfied with the severest simplicity and symmetry of form. Mr. Longfellow hereby rises to a plane above that whereon he has hitherto seemed to stand; but it is only the manifestation of the full power, which he was bold enough to give to the world in a guise which prevented its full recognition. He has, himself, furnished the best exemplification of that line in his "Psalm of Life:"

> Learn to labor, and to wait.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Calling Day—Code of Etiquette—Receptions—The Hale-Chandler Wedding—The New Cabinet Minister's Family.

(Washington, Dec. 15, Correspondence of the New York World.)

The visiting season may be said to have fairly opened. Thursday calling was the general rule, and being the day on which most of the Senate ladies receive, nearly all who were in the city did have receptions, and their card-baskets showed a plentiful shower of white pasteboard. Among the callers were some of the Cabinet ladies. As early as possible after the meeting of Congress the Cabinet ladies hasten to make those first calls on Senator's wives which established usage demands they should pay. They do it with a very good grace, though it is no secret that they rebel against the custom, and think the code of etiquette making such first calls imperative altogether out of joint. There are no quarrels in Washington now-a-days about who shall make the first calls, but every little while we hear of a *contretemps* which the knowing ones assert has this arbitrary law for its foundation. On Wednesday Mrs. Delano received, and Mrs. Freeman Clarke and her daughters. The Honorable Freeman Clarke has taken Secretary Fish's house, and Mrs. Clarke's friends have urged her to have the same reception day Mrs. Fish had, as a pleasant reminder of the good old times of the last two winters, when that house knew so many brilliant Wednesdays. Mrs. Clarke and her daughters are very charming ladies, and no doubt will make their home a delightful place to visit. Mrs. Fish is now in the city for a few days, and is staying at the Arlington. She was out calling yesterday, and was everywhere warmly welcomed, while many sincere regrets that her visits to Washington were now so brief were expressed. Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Colonel Aulick, Secretary Robeson, Mrs. and Miss Porter, and Mrs. and Miss Bradley (wife and daughter of Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court), were among those who were making calls yesterday. Mrs. and Misses Frelinghuysen received at their new house on I street, near Eighteenth. Senator Frelinghuysen has purchased the large house in which Colonel Abert, so long Chief of the Topographical Bureau, resided for so many years.

The statement made by certain newspapers that Miss Bertha Gerot, daughter of Baron Gerot, late Minister from Prussia, is to enter a convent in Germany is incorrect. Miss Gerot has entered a convent in Washington as a postulant, but her friends hope that before the term of her probation is over she will tire of convent life, and will no longer desire to take the veil.

Usually when a new Cabinet Minister is appointed the first question asked in Washington is, "Has he a wife, and is she agreeable?" Judge Williams' appointment as Attorney General made any such questions unnecessary, as his wife is very well known here, and has always been much admired. Mrs. Williams is a remarkably handsome woman. She is tall, has a good figure, and graceful carriage. She is a brilliant brunette with a very fine complexion. In conversation she is very lively and interesting.

Washington (Dec. 20) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The first great wedding of the season took place this evening at the residence of Senator Chandler, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Eugene Hale, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Maine, to Miss Minnie Chandler, only daughter of the Senator and heiress to his immense wealth. Mr. Hale is the youngest member of the House, but has already taken a very high position as an able working member. The wedding has been the chief topic of conversation in fashionable Washington society for weeks, but it was essentially private, though the reception which took place this evening was a very grand affair. The parlors of Mr. Chandler's house, in H street, were decorated with a profusion of flowers, which only wealth could buy, the arch between the first and second parlors being adorned by a large bell made entirely of japonicas and lilies of the valley, while in the arch between the second and third parlors a large ball of the same flowers was the adornment. These were much admired by the immense assemblage gathered in the rooms during the evening. The assemblage itself was of the most distinguished character. Among the gentlemen present were the Senator's as well as Mr. Hale's many personal and political friends, and the most beautiful and accomplished women of the Capital.

At the wedding the only persons present were the President and Mrs. Grant, the Vice President and Mrs. Colfax, and Speaker Blaine, besides the relatives and personal friends of the family.

At the reception everybody who is anybody was invited, including Secretary Belknap, Secretary Robeson, and his affianced, Mrs. Aulick; Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister; Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator and Mrs. Logan, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Senator and Mrs. Ames, and Senators Wilson, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Harlan, Edmunds, and Sawyer, besides many Representatives and other well-known people. The bride wore a rich, heavy silk dress, with overskirt and panier, trimmed with folds of white satin. The edge of the overskirt was finished with a deep, white chenille fringe, and the underskirt, *en train*, was trimmed round the bottom with a deep flounce of point lace, headed with box plaiting of silk. She wore high corsets and long sleeves, trimmed with point lace and satin folds, but was very sparing in her display of jewels, her only ornaments being a necklace of diamonds and pearls, with earrings to match. The veil was of tulle, flowing to the train of her dress and covering her face. It was fastened with orange blossoms. Her hair was dressed *à la Pompadour*. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, the bride and groom thinking themselves able to take care of themselves. How Mr. Hale was dressed don't make any difference to anybody, as store clothes for men have few points of intricate and nice description. Senator and Mrs. Chandler seemed particularly happy, and received their friends with the hospitality for which they are so remarkable.

The Grand Duke Experiencing an American Railroad Accident.

Toronto, Ontario (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Duke Alexis and his party were treated to a genuine railroad accident on the journey from Ottawa to this city to-day. It was as fortunate, however, as it was singular. The consequences were not serious beyond a severe shaking up, and, of course, a fright of no insignificant proportions. The party left Ottawa on the special Pullman train, consisting of four cars, and came *via* the Brockville and Grand Trunk Roads.

Everything was lovely when the train left the Dominion capital amid the cheers of an assembled multitude, and all continued well until the train neared the end of the Brockville line. It was proceeding at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour when, very suddenly, the two rear Pullman cars jumped off the track, and all inside were

CONFUSED WITH TERROR AND ASTONISHMENT.

The cars bumped some little distance along on the snow and ground about, before they were stopped, and the fears of the distinguished passengers allayed. At the moment of the accident the party were taking breakfast, and the dishes, steak, eggs, coffee, and humanity were jumbled up together in a most indiscriminate mass, the Imperial guest being obliged to balance and gather himself as well as the others.

Upon examination the cause of the accident was found to be that inevitable "broken rail, and the cars which were thrown off had their trucks and running gear so badly smashed as to disable them for present service. There was a delay of about two hours, during which time the tables were again prepared and breakfast served without further interruption.

The party subsequently took the cars which remained on the track, and resumed the journey, arriving in this city at half-past eleven—or two hours and a half behind the time they would have arrived but for the unfortunate accident.

A Down-Easter Caught.

From the Boston Herald.

A few years ago, a lady living in South Boston was left a widow with five small children, and nothing in the world with which to support them save the labor of her hands. For two or three years her struggle with poverty was hard, and to add to her unhappiness two of her children were taken from her by death. About a year ago she applied at a real estate agency in Boston for a tenement, and the gentleman with whom she transacted her business was much pleased with her appearance, and desired a further acquaintance with her. The desire being expressed, she favored it, and they met again, when the acquaintance was improved, she looking upon him with favor, as he appeared to be a man of religious and other commendable attributes. In a short time he declared his love for her, and offered her his heart, hand, and fortune. The acquaintance having been comparatively short the lady suggested that, as a proof of his sincerity, he should make over to her a part of his fortune. To this proposition he readily acceded, and, before she left the office, he handed her a deed of one-half of his property, which was in real estate, located near Bangor, Me. The next morning she went and had the deed recorded in due form, and was then ready to receipt the "heart and hand" which her newfound acquaintance had proffered her. But alas! ere she could make known to him her readiness to be a party to the speedy marriage which he had urged, she was accosted by a woman who claimed and proved to be the wife of the gentleman she had been negotiating with. Fired with indignation at the deceit which had been practised upon her, the South Boston lady hurried to the man's office for an explanation. He admitted all, and confessed that marriage with her would be impossible, but, as a proof of his regard for her, he insisted upon her keeping the property, and forthwith appointed an agent to sell it for her benefit, which that agent has recently done. The property deeded to the lady was worth about $75,000. So much for "love at sight."

—The late Dr. Oliver Dean, of Franklin, Massachusetts, left by his will a bequest of $10,000 to Miss Sarah G. Daley, Preceptress of the Dean Academy, at Franklin; $5,000 to Miss Emma B. Senter, teacher of French, and $5,000 to Miss Ellen B. Barry, the teacher of German. He had already given $200,000 to the Academy, and left by will to that institution $300,000. He also left $100,000 to Tuft's College.

—If Napoleon will permit, Benedetti promises to crush Bismarck in a reply to the late German pamphlet drawn out by Benedetti's "Mission in Prussia."

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Stockholders PAYING UP.

The following stockholders are entitled to the credit of having been the first to pay the assessment due December 14. The names of those who pay hereafter will also be published:

CHICAGO, ILL.—C. A. Spring, Jr., John B. Drake, G. M. Everts, Thomas Lonergan, David Dale, C. G. Wicker, John A. Ragatz, J. R. Payson, R. D. Van Wagenen, A. Dudgeon, S. D. Ward, T. R. Weber, Nathaniel Norton, F. S. Newell, Wm. S. Knight, J. W. Doane, Z. P. Lyman, S. M. Jones, Barton & Jones, John E. Owsley.

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BURLINGTON, IOWA—Thomas Hedge.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—A. Noble.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Daniel L. Libby.

ALTON, ILL.—W. C. Flagg.

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GENEVA, ILL.—C. P. Gates.

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MONMOUTH, ILL.—Geo. R. Armsby, Wm. Laferty, B. Parker, James F. Owens.

PLATTEVILLE, WIS.—E. Rayley, Hodges & McCarn, W. G. Babcock, J. V. Hollman, Samuel Kinch, John Kessler.

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ST. CHARLES, ILL.—R. F. Bowman.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Wm. Sears, F. R. L. Pierce, R. C. Luce, Geo. W. Thayer.

OLNEY, ILL.—B. F. Cunningham.

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LITCHFIELD, ILL.—R. McWilliams, D. O. Settlemire, T. P. Seymour, Talley Bros., E. M. Glenney, H. H. Beach.

GALENA, ILL.—S. O. Stillman, S. S. Brown, J. E. Spratt, F. Chetlain.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.—Sam'l H. Fisher.

CAMP POINT, ILL.—Thomas Bailey, Richard Seaton, W. L. Oliver, H. S. Whitford, A. B. Wallace, Samuel Farlow, Jabez Farlow, James K. Dowlas.

MONROE, WIS.—Geo. W. Hoffman.

NEPONSET, ILL.—Joseph Lyford, Jas. Gaylord, Wm. Horton, John Rhodes, Thomas Rhodes, Orin Hazard, Robt. Prince, Mrs. Jane Prince, W. P. Randall, David Robinson.

EVANSTON, ILL.—W. E. Clifford.

WINCHESTER, ILL.—W. Starrett.

MT. STERLING, ILL.—A. A. Glenn.

J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 22, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 16775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13091 to No. 29883, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5096 to No. 5881, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2184 to No. 2336, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11900 to No. 11550, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3460 to No. 4132, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 2000 to No. 4774, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

The bonds specified in the notice of December 1st will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

YULETIDE.

> When the snowflakes fall round the cot and hall,
> And all each eave and rafter;
> Round the blazing hearth echoes kindly mirth,
> And Care shakes hands with Laughter,
> Then loudly and long rings the Yuletide song,
> And freely leads the chorus—
> Here's peace to the year on its icy bier,
> And good luck to the year before us!
>
> To the friends that are dear, both far and near,
> And the brave-hearted lad far away,
> Of whose worth we speak with glowing cheek,
> As we think of each long-past day;
> As the ocean wide may this old Yuletide
> Bear true love forth to cheer him;
> By river or plain, may he still again
> Feel loving hearts ever near him!
>
> Though many a sigh stained the year gone by,
> While there's life let this still cheer us—
> That the darkest night must end in light;
> That trouble brings true friends near us.
> Then loudly and long join the Yuletide song,
> While the chorus mounts to heaven—
> Here's a tear for the sad, a jest for the glad,
> And thanks for the blessings given!

—*St. James' Christmas Magazine.*

LITTLE GOTTFRIED.

BASED ON A POEM BY RUCKERT.

It is Christmas Eve—the eve of joy and gladness throughout the Christian world. A little child, all lonely, is wandering up and down through the streets of a fair old German city, looking wistfully up at the bright windows, and stopping ever and anon to listen to the merry sounds of the voices of other children. Here and there, as he stands before some low window, he catches glimpses of the Christmas trees, which, in every different size, and decked out with every different degree of splendor, are more or less surrounded by happy faces, on whom the Christmas lights shed, for the time at least, a passing gleam of brightness and joy. Well, "Christmas comes but once a year" in Germany or in England either!

The poor little stranger—we will call him Gottfried—as he stood alone in that gay street, was sad enough at heart. On this night at the least, of all the 365 nights in the year, every other boy and girl seemed to have some joy or other prepared for him or her. He only out of all was neglected—nobody thought of him or cared for him. His father and mother were dead, and in their graves; and he had come out and wandered to a strange, strange place, where no one knew or heeded his sorrow, or sought to give him relief, or to pour kind words into his ear. Alone, in that city's "crowded loneliness"—how utterly lonely Gottfried was! Even the holy Christ-Child, who so loved all and cared for all, and especially for little children, on this the anniversary of His birth-night, even He seemed to have forgotten him.

To feel wretched, and lonely, and neglected, when all around us are happy and rejoicing, is a bitter trial even to the least sensitive among us. The poor child longed for human companions and for human sympathy. How grateful he would have felt if he could have been called in and allowed to sit down, even for an hour, in a corner of one of these bright, cheerful rooms—if he could have felt the warmth of the fireside, with the huge Yule-log, falling upon his shivering limbs—if he could look nearer, as one of the youthful company, at the shining lights and the varied gifts that hung upon the tree, and joyed in beholding and sharing the happiness of others! He wanted nothing more, but this he *did* want; and, as he pictured to himself what a happiness this would be, he took courage, and tapped gently and timidly, now at this door, now at that, in the hope of gaining admittance, but all in vain. They could not or they would not hear. It was a night of universal joy in-doors; families had met together to rejoice and be glad; and the laughter and merriment of youthful voices within fairly drowned the feeble knock and the plaintive voice of the lonely little outcast who stood upon the door-step. Fathers looked on with pride at their happy, joyous children; mothers busied themselves with attendance on their guests and distributing the presents, while Gretchen, Hans, and Mary, Fritz, Karl, and Emma, all shouted and danced for joy around the beautiful gifts which their Christmas-tree had brought them this year. All were happy. And no one, old or young, could dream that one of the Christ-child's little ones was starving at their very doors!

The child drew a sigh, and went wearily on; for he knew not in that strange city where to turn to for a night's lodging, however humble, were it only a hay-loft or a stable. Tired and heart-sick, at length he crouched down under the shadow of an old church-porch, and strove to warm his frozen limbs, and to seek from the hand of "nature's kind nurse," sleep, forgetfulness of his present misery. And sleep was near to him; yes, very near!

In memory he sat once more again upon his mother's knee, and listened once more to her sweet, gentle voice, as she told him the wonderful story of that first Christmas Eve, when the Savior of the World first appeared as a babe in the manger of the humble inn at Bethlehem; of the lonely shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night upon the hill-side; of the sudden bursting on their sight of multitudes of beautiful and heavenly beings—those herald-angels singing for the first time since the creation that glorious Sixth-Day Hymn, which is sung evermore from that day to this, "Glory to God in the Highest." And then came back, bit by bit, to his memory the oft-told tales of the Holy Child's life of fasting, and temptation, and trial, and suffering, of poverty, of loneliness, of betrayal in the end, of His love for all, especially for little children; and how, through the cruel death which He suffered, He purchased for all who would receive it at his hands a long, long life beyond the grave—how He had left a bright example for all to tread in His footsteps; and, having finished the work of love upon earth, had gone back to his home above the blue sky to prepare a beautiful place, and had promised that all who should do His will should share His happiness in heaven.

And had not his mother taught him over and over again that the Christmas-tree, with its brilliant lights, its golden and silver fruits, its beautiful toys, and other precious gifts, was but a faint type of the great and countless blessings which the Babe of Bethlehem had purchased for all at the highest of all possible prices? And was He not this night, with a band of angels, revisiting the earth once more, a Child among children, rejoicing in their happiness, and loving and blessing all those whom He saw striving to follow in His steps?

"I love Him too," thought the desolate child. "Yes, I love Him dearly. I wear His cross upon my forehead, and I bear His name; and will He not cast one look upon me here in these dark, cold, dreary streets, as He passes with His band of Holy angels over this city to-night? I have no one left to me now but Him." And, with clasped hands and streaming eyes, the orphan prayed to his Father in heaven that he might not be quite forgotten on this Holy eve of Christmas tide.

The night wore on apace, the wind blew sharp and keen down the street; and his eyes, which had gazed so eagerly upward, as if for an answer to his prayer, closed in a troubled sleep.

But what new and strange brightness bursts upon the weary sleeper now? Is it a dream, or are the holy angels come again, as they came to the shepherds of old upon the hills around Bethlehem? Gottfried's heart throbs wildly within his breast, with mingled feelings of hope and fear; for standing before him is a child, the majesty of whose beauty and glory no human pen can describe. In tones of thrilling love He spoke:

"Gottfried, you have called upon Me in your distress, and I have heard you. See, I am come down from My home far above the eternal hills—yes, from above the heaven of heavens—to show you the depth and the riches of My love toward all who love Me and try to serve Me and do My will. I have marked and noted all your earthly sorrows. I have seen your patient grief when all around you were so glad this night; and now, I will give you such a joy as it has never entered into your heart, or into the heart of any other child to conceive."

He ceased, and pointed upward. And, lo! the dark, dark sky was gone, and bright and beautiful scenes lay stretched out before his eyes, one beyond the other—so far, and yet so near; and, one by one, they faded into the blue distance. And there were high hills and fair green valleys, and beautiful meadows and crystal streams, and groups of beautiful and happy children, and glories without end. And there, too, were tall, bright Christmas-trees, the lights on which glistered like the stars of heaven, and the fruits of which were such as are unknown to dwellers upon earth, both for beauty, and smell, and taste.

Gottfried looked again, and his eyes beamed with delight when he saw bands of fair children beckoning him to come up into this fair and wonderful land. Nearer and nearer they approach, and soon Gottfried can see their pure, gentle faces, and recognize the bright Cross which shone upon the brow of each child like a brilliant jewel. And now rich melody, as of songs of welcome, burst upon his ears, as angels gently bear him upward from the dark, dead level of the plains of earth to the bright regions of heaven.

Next morning, the sun arose in all his glory; and, as the people were thronging to the church of St. Mary, in that fair city, for early mass, they found Gottfried, with clasped hands and bended knees, all stiff and frozen, crouching down in the porch. They touched him and spoke to him, but he gave no answer. The frost had done its work. They tried to raise him; but he was stiff and dying!

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From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The following good story of killing a panther and two cubs comes to us from a subscriber at Newville, Colusa County, December 1. It equals anything of Du Chaillu's adventures:

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to make known to you an incident which transpired during the summer months at the north fork of the Grindstone, in Colusa County. The particulars are related to me by Rowell, a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Newville, upon whose veracity you can safely rely. He says two young men with whom he is personally acquainted start-

YULETIDE.

When the snowflakes fall round the cot and hall,
And each eave and rafter;
And the blazing hearth echoes kindly mirth,
And shakes hands with Laughter.
Then loudly and long rings the Yuletide song,
And merrily leads the chorus—
Good-bye to the year on its icy bier,
And look back to the year before us!

To the friends that are dear, both far and near,
To the brave-hearted lad far away,
Of the worth we speak with glowing cheek,
As we think of each long-past day.
Though the ocean wide may this old Yuletide
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O'er sea or plain, may he still again
Find loving hearts ever near him!

Tho' many a sigh stained the year gone by,
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WARWICK CASTLE.

The Wreck by Fire of the Ancient Seat of the Earls of Warwick—Description of One of the Most Ancient Ornaments of the British Empire—The Art Treasures Destroyed and Saved.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 5.

A page of English history has just been destroyed. The fire which broke out at Warwick Castle on Sunday morning last consumed it. Time, War, and Change have done their worst to remove from us the ancient landmarks of the past; but all these had mercifully passed over the old castle at Warwick, and left it well nigh scatheless. It was left by centuries almost intact, until in time of peace a fire arising from carelessness did that cruel errand which all else had shrunk from, and one more disservice of that "bad master" is added to the melancholy catalogue of its evil deeds in 1871. Few of the buildings we yet possess had a more historic character than Warwick Castle. In the faint dawn of our national history the bold scar of rock which overlooks the Avon was chosen by the ancient Briton as a coign of vantage from which to make a stand against the Roman foe. In latter days the Saxons seizing, as was their wont, on older foundations, Ethelfleda, the Queen of the Mercians, raised there a mound and castle, of which traces yet remain. From time to time this was added to, and the structure became the home of some of those whose names are most illustrious in our annals. The Newburghs—followers of William the Conqueror, as their ancestors had been of Rollo—displaced the Saxon possessors, and held it until the reign of Henry III. After several changes through female descent, it passed into the hands of the Beauchamp family, of whom Guy, "the black hound of Arden," was the slayer of Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II. Here lived his son, Earl Thomas Beauchamp, who led the van at Crecy, who fought bravely at Poictiers, and who was one of the founders of the "Most Noble Order of the Garter." He erected the Cæsar tower at Warwick, one of the finest specimens of the military engineering of his day, replete with scientific construction, a defensive work of the highest military interest. This was gutted by last Sunday's fire. Doubtlessly its massive walls yet remain, but all the internal construction seems to have been destroyed. Another Earl Thomas was a great builder, erecting the Guy tower and extending the area of the castle greatly. His son was created Duke of Warwick and King of the extensive Kingdom of the Isle of Wight. He dying without issue, the estate passed into the hands of the potent "Kingmaker, Richard Neville," who seems, however, to have been too much engaged in regal manufactures to have cared much for this one of his numerous possessions. Little, therefore, was done there until it passed into the hands of the unlucky Duke of Clarence, who ended his days in a butt of Malmsey. His work—and there is much of it—at Warwick records the death-blow of military architecture, for on the unfinished northern gateway we see the first traces of loopholes for cannon—an engine which was soon to change the character of all our fortresses and make castles thenceforth nothing but man-traps.

In the time of Henry VIII. it became the possession of the Dudley family; and Ambrose Dudley, the elder brother of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, Leicester, added greatly to it, spending £20,000 of money of his time upon it. On his death without issue the title lapsed to the Crown, and, with the exception of a short revival in the person of Lord Rich, in the time of James I., remained dormant until 1759, when William Greville, Lord Brooke, was created Earl of Warwick. The castle and estates had, however, in Queen Elizabeth's time, been granted to Fulke Greville, who on his tomb described himself as "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." This Fulke Greville was the first of the present family who held Warwick Castle, finding it much decayed and partially converted into the common jail, he spent £20,000 upon it, converting it into, to quote Dugdale's words, "not only a place of great, but of extraordinary delight, and the most princely seat within this realm," the which, until last Sunday morning, it has ever since remained. Leicester, the courtly favorite of Elizabeth, was born to its honors, but made the now ruined Kenilworth its rival. Castle, palace and prison by times, it is now a ruin, and everyone who has seen it, must feel that they, as well as Lord Warwick, have lost a princely treasure. Its modern history is the history of art. There were stored the collections made by many generations. Pictures by most of the great English masters hung upon its walls; many, we fear, irretrievably lost. Bluff King Hal literally leered from the panel on which Holbein had transfixed him; by Vandyke were some nine or ten undoubted pictures, and among them portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria. Rubens left there a portrait which seemed to be the presiding genius of the place—that of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundale, the collector and amateur, whose art and antiquarian knowledge it does homage to still by means of the Arundale Society. Dobson, the founder of English portrait painting and the pupil of Vandyke, was represented there by a masterly but unnamed portrait. One of Sir Joshua Reynolds' best works used to hang in the now destroyed Countess' drawing-room, so we fear for its fate; and some excellent family portraits by his rival, Romney, decorated the dining-room, now also destroyed. Titian and Murillo were there, in name, at least, and two works bore the name of Raphael—one of these, a purchase by the present Earl, having every mark of being a genuine work, so far as much of the work was concerned, but probably completed by his pupil, Ridol o Ghiriandajo. Yet its pictures were almost the least of the treasures Warwick held. From the helmet of one of Xerxes' soldiers down to the reputed skull-cap of Oliver Cromwell; from early-linked iron mail down to the buff jerkin of Lord Brooke, the leader of the Parliamentary forces, almost every change of defensive armor was represented there. Early Greek and late Gothic sculpture broke the dusky glamor of so much metal work. Tables of priceless *petra dura* work bore on them a most glorious collection of Limoges enamel of the highest art, and which was the great attraction of each exhibition of this lost process whenever it was displayed. If it be true that the only article saved from the great hall was a Flemish carving after the celebrated picture of Reubens, representing the battle of the Amazons, all this priceless collection has disappeared forever.

So far as we can yet learn, the fire seems to have broken out in the private apartments of the Countess. These, though of no great size, were a treasure-house of art. The drawing-room was pannelled round with the finest French carving of the time of Louis XVI., rescued from the destruction of Paris under M. Haussmann, and was hung with choice works of modern art, collected by Lady Warwick, herself an artist of great ability. The library possessed a goodly store of 16th and 17th century literature, and throughout the refined taste of the Earl was manifest by the presence of art gleanings from almost every city of Europe. The state apartments, which are at the other end of the great hall, seem to have escaped, and with them, it is to be hoped, many heirlooms which have accumulated during the 17th and 18th centuries. The armory, which was situated at this end of the building, we trust has also been preserved. It was a fine collection of early weapons, especially firearms, the which contained the germ of many a more recent invention. Revolvers of the 16th century, mitrailleurs in miniature of a very early date, and weapons setting forth the principle of the Lancaster gun were all there. In fact, there was not a single yard of the walls of this fine old storehouse of history which did not tell some tale in the history of human invention and mark some progress of the human mind. Casket and contents alike were equally precious, and in the destruction of Warwick Castle we have received a national loss—a loss no time, no labor, and no skill can ever replace.

The Birmingham *Post* says:

Among the art treasures in the great hall of Warwick Castle, all of which were destroyed except the painting, the "Battle of the Amazons," were the following: Large gun, of curious workmanship, captured from a Spanish ship by Lord A. Hamilton; the prodigious pair of antlers from Ireland, presented by Lord Muncaster; various excellent specimens of ancient British armor, and the accoutrements ranged along the walls; the figure of a belted knight, clad in a complete suit of beautiful armor, composed of highly polished steel, and pronounced by Grose to be the finest suit of old English armor extant. The great hall was wainscotted with oak to the height of about twelve feet, and the floor was composed of alternate squares of beautiful red and white Italian marble. This is now covered with the debris of the fire—molten metal, charred wood, fragments of plaster, partially consumed pictures, and remnants of armor. The ceiling was composed of the finest Memel timber, elaborately wrought, somewhat after the manner of the roof of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and divided into compartments, beautified with coats of arms. In the centre were the arms of the present Earl, surrounded with the insignia of a Knight of St. Patrick, and in the surrounding eight principal compartments were placed shields within garters charged with the armorial bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Warwick who have been Knights of the Most Noble Order of St. George. Over other parts of the ceiling were disposed the coats of arms of the many illustrious families with which the ancient Earls of Warwick and the House of Greville have been connected. The colossal antique bust of Hercules, and a sarcophagus, on the front of which was represented in basso-relievo the story of Diana and Endymion, have both been destroyed. The latter was regarded as an invaluable work.

The chief works of art in the staterooms rescued from the fire are: "Hebe, Goddess of Health," by Guercino; "Inside a Church," a fine transparency, by Sarvais; "A Battle Piece," by Sebub; "A Sea Fight," by Vanderveide; "Head of an Old Man," by Rubens; "Still Life," by Kalf; "Fruit," by Campidoglio; "Portrait of a Female," by Pourous; "Portrait of an Italian," supposed to be a Titian; "Portrait of a Laughing Boy," said to be by Killigrew, the famous jester at the Court of Charles II.; portraits of the Earl of Strafford, Richard Earl of Warwick, by Davilla; Charles I., Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., and the Marquis of Huntley, all by Vandyke; Ignatius Loyala, by Rubens. The painting of Charles I. on horseback, attended by his equerry, the Duke d'Epernon, considered one of Vandyke's best efforts, and the most valuable painting in the castle, is also safe. This picture was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lorraine. The Cedar Room happily escaped the fire; but it was thought necessary to remove all the furniture and paintings; the state bedroom, with the furniture composed of rich crimson velvet, presented to the late Earl of Warwick by George III., is likewise safe. The tapestry in this room, made at Brussels in 1604, is supposed to represent the gardens at Versailles. There is also a superb marble chimney-piece, designed by Westmacott. All the books in the library, some of them very rare, were rescued from the fire and safely deposited in the stables. The following other portraits were saved: Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn, and Martin Luther, by Holbein; Two Old Men Studying Music, and the Four Evangelists, by Rubens; Earl of Essex, by Zucchero; Margaret, Duchess of Parma, by Cagliari; the Duchess of Cleveland, and two other beauties in the Court of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; The Interior of a Guardroom, by Teniers, and a Dead Christ, by Caracci.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Terrible Earthquakes in the Province of Salta—Total Destruction of the Town of Oran.

Buenos Ayres (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Our community had no sooner recovered from the shock occasioned by the sad accident to Chicago than one almost as sad and appalling strikes home in our midst. On the 22d day of October, at 11 o'clock p. m., when most of the inhabitants of the doomed town of Oran had retired to their houses, the first shock of an earthquake was felt. The greatest terror at once prevailed, and the people rushed madly into the streets. Few had gone to bed, as for hours before a dull, rumbling sound had been heard in the distance, and all feared that it portended some unusual catastrophe. The shocks continued at intervals for nearly nine hours, during which time forty distinct movements of the earth were felt. The pavement of the street was split open, now here, now there, and the houses fell in confused heaps of ruins. There is only one death to record—that of Senor Reyes—and some confusions to other parties. Most of the inhabitants rushed out to the camp after the first shock, and so saved their lives; but the once flourishing town of Oran, second in importance in the province, may be considered as totally destroyed.

Private letters from Dr. James Aguirre to his father state that the whole town disappeared in ten minutes, not a stone remaining on a stone. The inhabitants were huddled together without anything to shelter them from the burning rays of the sun, and apprehensive of fresh shocks every moment. The people of Salta are making the noblest efforts to relieve the sufferers. News has been received from the Province of Jujuy to the effect that the earthquake was felt there with fearful violence, and that a volcano has burst forth with fearful violence, and that a volcano has burst out in eruption, and it is feared that subterranean movements may be expected along the whole line of the Andes.

The following is the official despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Government of Salta, announcing the dreadful catastrophe:

ORAN, Oct. 13, 1871.

SIR: I write in sorrow and alarm to request that you will inform His Excellency the Governor of the Province that the town of Oran has disappeared, nothing remaining of it but ruins. The earthquake shocks commenced at 11 o'clock last night and continued till 8 o'clock this morning. Thirty-eight or forty shocks were felt in all, and it is feared that more will follow. The unfortunate inhabitants are on their knees imploring the mercy of the Almighty. The losses and injuries to persons are not yet accurately known, but everything is being done to discover if any persons have been crushed by the fallen houses or are beneath them. His Excellency the Governor must excuse my not sending him a longer report, as I am busy aiding the sufferers, and have only time for this short note. God preserve you.

HILARION CARRASCO.

To the Secretary General of the Provincial Government.

A meeting is called to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the American Church, to consider the best means of subscribing and forwarding aid to the sufferers of the appalling conflagration at Chicago. The American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Dexter E. Clapp, will preside.

SANTA CLAUS HAS BEEN.

Papa and Mamma, wake up, do!
I've something nice to tell to you—
Old Santa Claus has been!
He came while I was fast asleep,
And brought me all these things, to keep—
The prettiest things I've seen!

O, what a dear old gentleman!
Do tell me, Mamma, if you can,
Where Santa Claus does stay.
I think he's in the clouds up there,
And visits earth just once a year
To give his toys away.

How fond of children he must be!
His face I would so love to see—
But then, he comes so *still!*
I wish I'd lain awake all night,
For Papa told me that I might,
Next year I think I will.

At Christmas-time he always brings
These loads of toys and pretty things
For little folks like me.
I wonder how he makes enough;
I'd like to see his heaps of stuff;
How grand his house must be!

And, Mamma, Herbert says it's true
That Dolly, and her dresses, too,
Were made up near the sky,
And Santa Claus keeps men, they say,
Who need no food and ask no pay,
And do not walk, *but fly.*

And Georgie says he does believe
They all come down on Christmas-Eve,
With Santa Claus, their King.
And Fanny says that chariots grand
From some most lovely fairy-land,
Do our nice presents bring.

Papa and Mamma, get up, do,
For this is Christmas-Day, you know,
And Santa Claus has been!
I want to show the girls and boys
My lovely doll and handsome toys,—
The prettiest ever seen!

Of course I must and will be *good*—
Please put on my red riding-hood;
To Aunty's I must go;
For George and Fanny want to see
What dear old Santa Claus brought me—
A merry Christmas, O!

J. A. BELL.

Obituary—Bishop Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 21.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death of the Rev. Osmun C. Baker, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at his house in Concord, N. H. Bishop Baker was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812, and was consequently in his 60th year. His father was a physician of that place. At the age of 15 the youth was sent to Wilbraham Academy, where, in his 16th year, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. After graduating, he went to Middletown Wesleyan University, Connecticut, at the age of 21, and the following year he was elected a professor of Newbury Seminary, Vermont, which position he held for five years. He was then elected Principal of that institution and remained in office five years more. In 1844, however, he resigned, entered the travelling ministry of the Church, from which, after two years, he was chosen presiding elder of the Dover District (N. H.) Conference. Before he had completed one year's service in this position he was elected a professor in the Concord Biblical Institute—a college for the training of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church—which he had been the means of founding during his Presidency of Newbury Seminary. He was thus the father of the separate seminary system of education for ministers which has since become so general in the Methodist Church. He remained in the Biblical Institute five years, and in 1848 was elected delegate to the General Conference which met at Pittsburgh. Again, in 1852, he was sent to the General Conference, and was the unanimous choice of his brethren for election to the episcopacy. This position he held up to about five years ago, when, during a visit to the Nevada Conference, his vocal organs became paralyzed and his mind became slightly impaired, so that he has rendered very little effective service to the Church ever since.

Bishop Baker was a well-built man, above medium height, with a fine open countenance and flowing hair. His manner was straightforward, but always agreeable. He was a deeply religious man, an excellent preacher—clear, logical, and instructive—and a ripe scholar. His work on the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the standard for the guidance of the Bishops and the conferences, both annual and general, in all cases arising under the discipline. The Bishop leaves a wife and family and hosts of friends to mourn his decease.

Hopkinton, N. H., according to a correspondent of the Manchester *Mirror*, has a very smart old lady, Miss Jane Walker, who is 82 years old, and works every day in the cotton mill at Rockland.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The statements of the National Banks of this city, showing their condition at the close of business December 16, have nearly all been published. The item of most importance to the public at large is the percentage of "cash means" to their liabilities to depositors. In this respect the statements are satisfactory. In one respect, however, the statements will disappoint expectation, as, with one exception—that of the Commercial National Bank—they show none of the effects of the fire. There is no bank but must have a large amount of "paper" that is past due, and the payment of which is doubtful. And yet, in none of the statements, except of the bank mentioned, is there any clue to the amount lost by the fire. Bankers are under no obligation to make the amount of their losses public so long as they show that they have cash and exchange enough to pay off their deposits, but when their statements show that they would have to call in a large proportion of their loans in order to pay off their deposits, it becomes a matter of interest to the public to know what proportion of the loans can be collected promptly on maturity, and what proportion can not.

The falling off in business noticed yesterday continues. Practically the business operations of the year are closed, and the few remaining business days will probably be devoted mainly to settling up. The demand for money is moderate, and the banks are accommodating all borrowers who furnish satisfactory collaterals. The country demand for currency seems to have ceased for the present, though it is probably only a temporary cessation, in anticipation of a light business in the country during the holiday week.

Exchange was higher to-day, and New York bills were sold between banks as high as par, and as low as 50c per $1,000 discount.

The cessation of the Western demand for currency seems to have had a favorable effect on the New York money market, and stocks are higher accordingly. It is generally believed that the interest and dividend disbursements next month will make an easy money market there about the last of January, and a speculative rise in stocks about that time is anticipated.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the clearings for the week ending Saturday, December 23, 1871:

Monday	$2,553,402.45
Tuesday	2,455,859.70
Wednesday	2,536,604.74
Thursday	2,369,584.83
Friday	2,566,341.88
Saturday	2,237,145.36
Total	$15,[illegible]
Last week	16,071,246.05

Local quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks are given by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116 1-4	117
5-20s of '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '62 (called)	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 7-8	114 1-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
U. S. 5-20s (new issue)	108 1-8	[illegible]
10-40s	109	109 1-4
U. S. Currency 6s	113 7-8	114 1-8
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]	100
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	100
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	100
Gold Exchange	[illegible]	108 7-8
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-8	[illegible]
Land Warrants—160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173—175

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean have perfected arrangements for drawing sterling bills on Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and will hereafter furnish their customers with foreign exchange on favorable terms.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Gold opened weak at 108 3-8, sold up to 108 3-4, and closed at 108 1-2a108 5-8. The daily clearings were $46,000,000.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loan, decrease, $11,796,700; specie, decrease, $2,086,300; circulation, decrease, $458,200; deposits, decrease, $8,544,600; legal tender, decrease, $3,316,600.

The bank statement is an unfavorable exhibit. An analysis of the figures shows that the banks have made a net loss of $1,550,300 in their legal reserve. They now hold $1,001,925 above the twenty-five per cent required by law. The large loss in legal tenders is the natural result of the outflow of the currency from this point, but the decrease in specie was not expected.

Money firm at 7 per cent.

Governments dull and steady all day.

State bonds very dull.

Stocks opened very strong in prices. Before and after the call there were a number of transactions in leading stocks at advanced prices. There was but little business transacted on call, for it was taken up with the usual Christmas jollity. After the bank statement was made known the market declined about 1-2 per cent, and closed drying in prices, but very dull. The advance to-day was most marked in Rock Island, Wabash, and Pacific Mail.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-2	Coups, '67	[illegible]
Coups, '62	[illegible]	Coups, '68	[illegible]
Coups, '64	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coups, '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
New	[illegible]		

State bonds:

Missouri	[illegible]	Virginia, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, old	[illegible]	N. Carolina, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, new	[illegible]	N. Carolina, new	[illegible]
Virginia, new	[illegible]		

Stocks:

Canton	[illegible]	M. J. C.	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & F., ex-div	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem, ex-div	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading, ex-div	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Do pfd, ex-div	[illegible]	Central bonds	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	4,719	5,662	2,377	1,716
Wheat, bu	24,230	46,900	3,026	1,041
Corn, bu	121,170	43,158	8,018	19,607
Oats, bu	73,931	9,214	9,244	....
Rye, bu	1,653	735	....	....
Barley, bu	10,886	2,650	3,469	1,970
Grass seed, lbs	14,420	42,049	34,300	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	19,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	8,000	24,270	....	53,900
Cured meats, lbs	828,467	22,000	1664,517	1167,097
Beef, brls	180	....	....	161
Pork, brls	2,028	392	1,644	1,286
Lard, lbs	308,040	30,000	520,200	181,200
Tallow, lbs	50,300	6,870	20,950	98,697
Butter, lbs	46,141	52,617	11,430	11,706
Dressed hogs, No.	1,324	4,455	571	2,049
Live hogs, No.	19,[illegible]43	12,256	1,799	2,011
Cattle, No.	561	552	467	680
Hides, lbs	112,626	152,630	94,900	132,415
Highwines, brls	380	648	292	190
Wool, lbs	29,530	6,230	....	8,070
Potatoes, bu	3,538	320	....	....
Lumber, m	[illegible]	67	682	815
Shingles, m	720	485	43	80
Lath, m	....	....	4	53
Salt, brls	160	....	2,304	1,607

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,426 bu wheat; 3,648 bu corn; 637 bu oats; 1,040 bu rye; 1,450 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 69 cars wheat; 303 cars corn; 31 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total, 422 cars, or 170,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port, for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 23, '71.	Dec. 16, '71.	Dec. 24, '70.
Flour, brls	25,066	29,546	27,42[illegible]
Wheat, bu	118,767	174,569	278,5[illegible]
Corn, bu	786,647	761,792	168,8[illegible]
Oats, bu	170,168	222,398	61,5[illegible]
Rye, bu	16,396	16,312	6,16[illegible]
Barley, bu	76,864	113,129	11,240
Dressed hogs, No	6,572	9,386	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	112,172	126,647	[illegible]
Cattle, head	4,011	5,029	10,004
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	19,732	19,035	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	6,427	9,402	[illegible]
Corn, bu	69,094	66,215	[illegible]
Oats, bu	68,022	60,365	[illegible]
Rye, bu	5,302	7,000	798
Barley, bu	34,221	40,520	18,184
Dressed hogs, No	14,547	9,780	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	13,537	17,687	8,338
Cattle, No	3,380	4,220	4,239

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	451	635
Pork, brls	3,681	5,683
Lard, lbs	948,480	2,832,654
Meats, lbs	[illegible]	10,669,386

The produce markets were less active to-day, many of them dull, but with little change in prices, and a very small range. Most of the business necessary to be settled up previous to the holidays seemed to have been already disposed of. The miserable weather operated on the street markets to make them dull likewise. Hence the day was one of the most quiet known recently all over the city.

Monday being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday by the Board of Trade. The Exchange Room will be closed, alike, to the regular and the outer board.

Highwines were more active and firm, being in good demand at yesterday's quotation. Sales were made of 300 brls at 89 1-2c.

Dressed hogs were dull and easier. The weather was unfavorable for handling, and this, joined to the fact that the holiday season is here, prevented shippers from taking hold. Packers bought sparingly, but the market closed firm nevertheless. A total of 400 head was sold, principally at $4.75. Choice lots brought $4.75a4.80, while odd lots sold at $4.70a4.75, and some as low as $4.65.

Provisions were dull. Mess pork was easier, while lard and meats were in less demand at yesterday's quotations. The market for live hogs was quoted easier, and the news comes that Liverpool is weakening under the fact of a hog crop which promises to be the largest ever known in the West. By the close of the year the packing in this city will reach fully 700,000 head, and will probably exceed a million by the close of the season, though there are not a few who profess to believe that the hog crop is nearly exhausted. Of course no intelligent estimate can be made of the future of prices, till it is known how many more hogs are likely to come in. Iowa is reported to have sent about four-fifths of the hogs forward, but it is not thought likely that the same percentage will hold good all over the West. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.00; do seller January, $13.10a13.15; do seller February, $13.37 1-2; do seller March, $13.50a13.55; seller April, $13.70. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 5-8a8 3-4c; do seller January, 8 7-8c; do seller February, 8 3-4c; do seller March, 9c. Green meats at 3 3-4a4 1-4c for shoulders; 5a5 1-2c for short ribs; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 1-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 6 1-4c for rough sides; 5 3-4c for short ribs; 6 1-2c for short clear. Boxed meats 1-2a1c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c; sweet pickled hams, 8a9c; mess beef, $10.00; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller January, at $13.12 1-2; 1,250 brls do seller 6 months, at $12.90; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $13.40; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $13.70; 100 tcs lard at 8 3-4c; 250 tcs do, seller January, at 8 7-8c; 1,000 pcs green hams, at 7 3-8c; 40,000 lbs do at 7 1-4c; 2,000 pcs do at 6 1-4c; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller February, at 4 1-2c; 100 boxes do at 4 1-2c, cash; 100 boxes long clear at 6 3-8c; 100 boxes short clear at 6 5-8c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 6c.

The following shows the state of the packing to date at the principal points named, with the totals for last season:

	1871.	1870.	Total last winter.
Chicago	[illegible]	357,245	[illegible]
Cincinnati	405,000	306,454	[illegible]
Louisville	225,000	219,274	[illegible]
St. Louis	210,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	54,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	63,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	97,000	65,000	105,000
Total	2,070,518	1,333,577	[illegible]

Flour was even less active than usual, the export demand being about over for the holidays, though a few enquiries were made to-day. There was no change in prices. Sales were limited to 100 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 200 brls spring extras (Bayley) at $6.50; 100 brls spring superfine (Oak Grove) at $4.75. Total, [illegible] brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00 on track; 10 tons do at $17.00 delivered; 10 tons middlings at $21.00; 10 tons coarse corn meal at $[illegible] on track.

Wheat was very quiet, at about the same average of yesterday, and was rather nervous, owing to the fact that the storm interfered with the reception of despatches from New York. Transactions were chiefly speculative, but option buyers were few, though holders were generally firm, in anticipation of lighter receipts, and in the general faith in an advance, adverted to in our remarks this morning. Seller January opened at $1.18, declined 1-4c, and closed at $1.17 7-8. Seller the month averaged 5-8c below, and seller last half 1-4c above, January. Seller February sold at $1.21a1.21 1-4. Cash sales were reported of 58,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 1-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.18 1-8; [illegible] bu do at $1.18; 600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; [illegible] bu rejected spring at $1.01. Total, 115,000 bu. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.21a1.21 1-4.

Corn averaged 1-4c lower. The market was active early, under a good speculative demand, at yesterday's prices, but about noon New York was reported dull, and the morning's receipts here turned out larger than had been anticipated. This made buyers withdraw, and holders to weaken. Seller January opened at 42 3-8c, and declined to 42 1-8c at the close. Seller February sold at 43 1-8a43 3-8c. Seller April sold at 43 3-4c, and seller May at 46a46 1-4c, all closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 corn closed at 42a42 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at [illegible]; 60,400 bu do at 40 3-4c; 16,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; [illegible] bu do at 40 1-2c; 6,400 bu do at 40 3-8c; 4,000 bu rejected at 39c; 6,400 bu ears at 41c, part delivered. Total, 142,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. There was no demand to speak of, but holders were not anxious to sell. Option trading was little better than nominal at 32 1-4c seller January, and 37 1-4c seller May. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu at 31 1-8c; 12,600 bu at 30c; 600 bu at 28 1-2c. Total, 27,800 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and about 1-4c lower. Sales were confined to 1,800 bu No. 2 at 62 1-2c, and 400 bu do at 62 1-4c.

Barley was firm during the greater part of the session under a fair inquiry, but closed easier at 61 1-2c for No. 2. Seller January sold at 62a62 1-4c, and seller February at 63 1-4a63 1-2c, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were, 2,400 bu No. 2 at [illegible]; 6,800 bu do at 61 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 76c. Total, 10,000 bu.

LATER.

The afternoon was the most active experienced since the fire. Wheat was in demand, and closed strong at $1.18 1-2a1.18 5-8 seller the month; $1.19 1-2 seller January; $1.20 5-8a1.20 3-4 seller last half; and $1.21 3-4a1.21 7-8 seller February. Corn closed at 40 1-2a40 5-8c cash; 40 5-8a41c for January; and 41 3-4a41 7-8c for February. Mess pork was steady, with sales 500 brls, seller January, at $13.10; and 500 brls, seller February, at $13.35.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

BUTTER—No change of importance was noted in the market for this article. The demand continues fair, and for the better grades the general feeling seems firm. For common descriptions, however, the market is dull and weak. There were free sellers at the annexed quotations: Choice dairy, 20a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a17c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—So far as burlaps and gunnies are concerned the market is fairly active, and the quoted prices are firmly sustained. Cotton seamless bags continue dull. We report our list as follows: Stark, 32c; Ontario, 30 1-2c; Lewiston, 30c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlap bags, 11 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a23c; wool sacks, 55c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—There was increased activity in this market, but prices were steady and unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.50; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay, $[illegible] per brl.

BEANS—Were in active demand and prices were firm at $1.75a2.25 for common to good medium, and at $2.50a2.65 for good to choice navies.

BROOM CORN—Is dull and weak. We quote: Poor brush, $90.00a100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00a140.00; very choice at $150.00a160.00; good choice hurl, $150.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is steady, pork brls being in good demand and a shade firmer. We quote: Pork brls, $2.00a2.25; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.30 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—Prime New York factory cheese is scarce, and the little in the hands of dealers is firmly held at 15 1-2a16c. The market is liberally supplied with Western cheese, which is freely offered at 13a15c. We now quote: New York factory, genuine, 15 1-2a16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—Business was dull to-day, but there was no softening in prices, the market ruling firm at the following quotations: Lackawanna, prepared, $11.00a11.50; Blossburg, $11.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.60.

CIDER—Is in light request at $[illegible] per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—Were in active demand to-day, and fresh lots were held at 1c advance, or at [illegible]. Preserved offerings remain dull at [illegible].

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand for foreign fruits continues steady, and the market remains firm for all descriptions. Domestic fruits were rather quiet, and the feeling was scarcely as firm as at the opening of the week. Quotations were without change as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 15a20c; do box, 18a22c; layer prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 11 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.00a3.30; do new, $3.25a3.35; blackberries, 13 1-2a15 1-2c; pitted cherries, [illegible]; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—Business in this department continues dull, but dealers are looking for a good demand by and by, and both lake and salt water descriptions are being held with slightly increased firmness. We make no change in prices, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $[illegible]; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, [illegible]; No. 1 bay mackerel, [illegible]; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.90; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples met with an active inquiry, and commanded outside quotations, while common lots were almost unsalable. Cranberries were also in good request. Other descriptions ruled dull. We quote: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.50; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $13.00a14.00.

GROCERIES—Business was good for this day in the week, and the general market was quoted steady at former prices. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 26a28c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-2a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-4c; XC do, 12 1-4a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 55a65c; good sugar-house syrup, 45a60c; extra, 65a75c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 85a95c; New Orleans, 75a80c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 40a45c; pepper, 22 1-2a23c; nutmegs, $1.30a1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—The movement was on a rather limited scale, owing to the scarcity of cars, but the arrivals were light, which served to prevent any weakening in prices, which ranged as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The condition of this market was much the same as noted in yesterday's report. Buyers were taking hold very sparingly, and, under accumulating stocks the market seems to be weakening, though nominally rates were unchanged. We continue to quote: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9 1-2c; green kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a good demand for goods coming under this head and the firm feeling noted for some time past is still prevalent. We quote:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	5 a 6 1-4c
Heavy band	5 a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	5 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	5 a 5 1-4c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	8 1-2a 9 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a 22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	[illegible]
Plow steel, German	[illegible]
Jenks' plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible]
Spring and tire steel	10 a 11 c

LEATHER—The leather trade was reported fairly active, and for domestic stock the feeling was decidedly firm. Imported leather remains easy. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, [illegible]; city harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; kip, per lb, [illegible]; city upper, No. 1, per ft, [illegible]; city upper, No. 2, per ft, [illegible]; country upper, No. 1, [illegible]; collar, per ft, [illegible]; calf, city, [illegible]; calf, country, [illegible]; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, [illegible]; upper, damaged, [illegible]; Buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; Philadelphia sole, harness, per lb, [illegible]; kip, light, [illegible]; kip, No. 1, medium, [illegible]; kip, heavy, [illegible]; American calf, 32 lbs, [illegible]; French calf, [illegible]; French calf, 36 lbs, [illegible]; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, [illegible]; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, [illegible]; French calf, Jodot, [illegible].

LUMBER—Is very firm, at the annexed quotations, with a good demand, which was interrupted to-day by the storm:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	45.00
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a23.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

Shingles on track are steady at $2.62 1-2a3.00 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change in prices for goods in this line. There was a liberal movement, and the market was firm at the prices given below:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pig, 42c; small pig tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 35c; tin copper, 36c.

ZINC—First quality, cask 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—No. 0 to 6, 9c; 6, 9 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle 25 per cent.

NAILS—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Lard oil was a shade easier, owing to the recent decline in lard, but prices were not quotably lower. Carbon remains firm. Linseed, whale and other oils rule very steady. We repeat our list: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 55a60c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 70a77c.

POTATOES—The demand continues active and previous rates were tolerably well sustained, though holders were not as firm in their views as earlier in the week. We quote: common mixed, at 90ca$1.00, and good to choice, straight lots, at $1.05a1.15, from store. Sales include 2 car loads, delivered, at $1.00.

POULTRY—Is firm, and prices well maintained. We quote: turkeys at 14a15c, the bulk of sales at 14c; chickens, $2.50a3.50 for fair to choice; dressed geese at [illegible]; prairie chickens dull at [illegible], with no shipping demand, and quail scarce at [illegible].

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were inactive to-day, and nominally unchanged at $2.75a3.20 for timothy, and $6.15a6.20 for clover.

TEAS—The market was quoted quiet and steady at former rates. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair 60a85c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.25a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

TOBACCO—There was a fair inquiry for good goods, and for such the market was firm. Common grades were quiet and easy. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 58a70c.

WOOD—The demand continues moderate, but the light supply causes a firm feeling, and the late advance is fully sustained. We quote: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50a8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Is in active demand and prices are firmer, as given below:

Washed, fine condition	58a62c
Washed, medium condition	58a62c
Washed, coarse condition	58a62c
Unwashed, fine condition	36a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	38a43c
Unwashed, coarse condition	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60a72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Dec. 23.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,168	18,872	720
Tuesday	719	16,247	535
Wednesday	304	16,839	232
Thursday	741	31,294	909
Friday	861	19,449	642
Saturday	480	15,000	800
Total	4,818	111,655	3,868
Last week	7,989	130,860	4,910
Week before last	8,451	135,743	2,567
Week ending Nov. 25	4,369	102,683	2,141
Total 4 weeks	24,973	480,881	13,186

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	770	6,146	228
Tuesday	241	1,200	....
Wednesday	328	1,101	....
Thursday	274	1,135	694
Friday	407	1,289	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	2,130	10,871	1,222
Last week	4,879	11,541	2,441

The receipts of hogs from September 1 to December 23, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
September	83,586	164,740	81,154
October	149,377	161,212	11,835
November	204,798	368,768	163,960
December	275,995	421,370	145,375
Total	713,753	1,116,097	402,344

CATTLE.

During the first two days of the week the cattle market was lacking both in activity and firmness. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but there seemed to be a general inclination to hold off until the condition of the Eastern market should become more fully developed before entering into active operations, and up to Tuesday night trading had been slow, at scarcely as good prices as prevailed at the close of the preceding week. Later, however, decided improvement was visible both in the demand and in prices. In the more prominent Eastern markets a sharp advance was reported, which, together with the meagre receipts, imparted confidence to buyers, and increased firmness to holders, and, since Tuesday the demand has been steady in excess of the supply, which enabled sellers to gain a very substantial advance, the appreciation in the better grades of shipping cattle reaching fully 25c. In common and medium descriptions the advance was less marked, as, aside from supplying the light local demand, there was little or no inquiry for such. The average quality, though not as good as last week, was better than is usually seen in the market at this season of the year, the almost entire absence of what are commonly known as "scallawags," being a notable feature of the market. A few droves of extra graded steers were disposed of at $6.00a6.25, and, in one or two instances, even higher figures were obtained, but most of the transfers were within the range of $4.00a5.25. There were only a few bunches of stock steers among the offerings, but there is, at present, no considerable demand for this class of stock, and quotations are simply nominal at $2.50a3.50. New milch cows are meeting with some inquiry, and good to choice offerings command $40.00a50.00 per head. Common descriptions sell slowly at $25.00a35.00. Veal calves continue dull at $3.50a4.00 for common coarse heavy, and at $4.50a5.50 for good to choice light. To-day the market was quiet, not so much from a lack of interest on the part of buyers, as from the absence of an adequate supply of stock, the total supply reaching barely 500 head. These were taken up early by local and eastern buyers, at the advanced prices established earlier in the week, or at $2.50a4.50 for common to medium, and at $4.75a5.75 for good to really choice. Whether or not present prices can be sustained during the coming week depends upon the character of the supply. Should the receipts be no larger than during the past week, continued firmness may be looked for, but any material increase would no doubt cause a reaction, as no decided increase in the demand, for a fortnight yet, can reasonably be looked for. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	$5.25a5.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs	4.75a5.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000a1,200 lbs	4.25a4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.00a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS.

The hog trade opened brisk on Monday, and the market was excited and higher, prices advancing to $4.15a4.55. This improvement, however, was not sustained. Since Tuesday noon the market has ruled dull, and prices have gradually settled down until an aggregate decline of 25a30c has been suffered. Neither shippers nor packers have been actively engaged, the operations of the former being curtailed by the lack of transportation, while the marked decline in the product has operated to check operations on the part of the latter, so that while the receipts have fallen nearly 20,000 below those of last week, the supply proved largely in excess of legitimate wants, and the market closes heavy, with several thousand left in the pens unsold. As to the future of the market there is, as usual, considerable diversity of opinion, though a majority incline to the belief that the great bulk of the crop will have been harvested by the middle of January, and they are few who believe that prices will go materially lower than at present. The receipts for the four weeks ending to-day have been 480,881, and since September 1, 1,116,097—an increase of 402,344 as compared with the receipts for the same period last year.

To-day there was no important change in the general features of the market. The supply—including the stale hogs—was large, and, in the absence of anything like an active demand, trading was extremely slow, and prices were weak and irregular. The extreme range was $3.80a4.25, with the bulk of the sales at $3.90a4.10. We quote common light coarse and mixed lots at $3.80a3.90; medium to good grades at $3.95a4.05, and good to choice at $4.10a4.25. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
167	209	$4.25	113	280	$4.00	97	230	$4.15
58	234	4.10	60	229	3.95	41	310	4.10
56	260	4.00	62	264	4.00	28	269	4.10
106	251	4.45	52	234	4.10	52	262	4.25
58	262	4.18	44	264	4.10	51	232	4.05
47	242	4.15	42	262	4.15	246	267	4.12½
54	255	4.20	48	254	4.20	45	255	4.20
121	261	4.20	61	260	4.00	50	266	4.10
46	240	4.15	58	271	4.10	222	219	4.15
68	[illegible]	4.00	47	272	4.05	67	259	4.10
205	[illegible]	4.10	236	256	4.00	58	275	4.05
106	[illegible]	4.00	108	244	4.00			

SHEEP—Since our last review there has been an increased demand for this class of stock, and as a result, increased firmness in prices. Shippers have competed with local butchers, and between these two classes of buyers the pens were kept cleared, at $3.50a3.75 for inferior to common thin mixed lots; at $4.00a4.75 for medium, and at $5.00a5.75 for good to choice. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 23—11:15 a. m.—Consols, 92 1-4; Five-twenties, 92 1-8.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—2:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 23—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 92 3-8; account, 92 3-8a92 1-2. Bonds—'62, 92 1-8; '65, 92 7-8; '67, 92 7-8; 10-40s, 91 3-4.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Rentes, 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9 7-8a10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; shipments from Bombay since last report, 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 29a30s.

Cheese, 64s.

Cumberlands, 34s 6d. Short rib, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The dry goods trade is languid in all its departments, owing partly to the inclement weather. Prices firmly maintained. Rockport corset jeans have advanced to 13 1-2c; P. O. & Co. bleached muslins have advanced to 10c; Amoskeag B ticks, 22c; do A, 25c; do ACA do, 30c; Easton B do, 11 1-2c; Boston improved denims, 11 1-2c; Franklin C do, 12c; Oakland AAA do, 20c; Otis CC do, 12c; Workingmen's do, 18c; Brooks, J. & P. Coates and Clark's ONT six-cord spool thread, 80c; Green & Daniels' do, 42 1-2c; do three-cord do, 55c; worsted braids, 25c; alpaca do of best brands, 80c; and printed calicoes of best makes 11 1-2c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour panicky. It is difficult to give quotations; receipts, 5,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.50a6.90; common to good, $6.20a6.50; good to choice, $6.80a7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00a7.75; extra Ohio, $6.85a7.50; St. Louis, $6.90a9.25. Rye flour dull at $4.85a5.75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, in store, $1.47a1.50; winter red Western, $1.55a1.57; amber, $1.60a1.62 1-2; white, $1.60a1.70; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.50; afloat, $1.52 1-2a1.55; prime winter red Western delivered, $1.58; mixed spring, $1.45. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley heavy. Malt dull. Corn less active and very heavy; receipts, 17,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 73a77 1-2c; old Western mixed in store, 77 3-4c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 7,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 54a56c.

EGGS—More active at 34a35c.

HOPS—Firm at 50a55c for '71; 30a50c for '70; 10a20c for '69; 8a15c for '68.

LEATHER—Active at 28a29c; Orinoco, 24a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Firmer and advancing; extra Ohio, 50c; pulled, 58a72c; unwashed, 45a48 1-2c; tubbed, 75 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice dull at 9 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15 1-2c; refined, 23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 5 3-8a5 1-2c. Cut meats more active; shoulders 5a6c; hams, 9a12c; middles heavy; long clear, 7 5-8a7 1-2c; Cumberlands, 6 5-8c; short cut hams, 9 1-4c. Lard quiet and steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 3-4a9 3-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer; extra family, $6.50. Wheat very firm and higher, owing to light receipts; choice red and white selling on arrival at $1.45a1.50. Corn firm; 50a55c for ear and shelled in bulk, but demand merely local. Oats steady; prime 40c. Rye firm at 75c.

HOGS—Very dull at $4.00a4.40. Receipts, 4,300 head.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged; mess pork, $14.00 cash for round lots; bulk shoulders, 5 3-5c; clear rib, 6 3-4c; clear, 7c packed; sugar cured hams, new, 14c packed. Lard, 9 1-4a10 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90a91c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75a4.80.

CLOVERSEED—Steady at $6.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 400 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; hogs, 1,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 300 bu; corn 12,000; hogs, 600.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Nothing done in grain.

PETROLEUM—Weak and easier; refined in car lots, 21a22 1-2c; small lots, 22a22 1-2c; crude dull at $4.75a4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Quiet, and held firmly; low middling, 19 1-2a19 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; sales at $13.37. Lard—Dull and drooping; sales steam, 8 1/2c. Bulk meats quiet and weak, asking 5 1-4, 6 1-4a6 1-2c. Sales 150,000 shoulders, 5 1-4c seller February. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6 3-4c; clear rib or clear, 7 1-2c; hams, 12 1-2a13 1-2c. Green meats—Dull and unsettled, asking 4 1-4a5 1-4c; pickled hams dull, 9 1-2a10c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—General market dull; business very small. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; only small sample lots sold. Corn—Fair Eastern demand; No. 2 in elevator, 42 1-2a43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 in elevator, 36a37c. Rye and barley—Nothing done.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $13.25, with no sales. Dry salt meat dull and drooping, jobbing lots loose; shoulders, 4 7-8c; clear rib, 5 7-8c; packed lots, 5a5 1-4c. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Lard dull at 9 1-4a9 1-4c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; buyers and sellers apart. Small sales at $3.50a4.00; mostly $3.75a3.90.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50a7.88; Iowa, $7.00a7.50. Wheat very dull; white, $1.60a1.70. Rye dull. Corn dull; old yellow, 75c; new, 65a67c; new Western, high mixed, 70a73c. Oats dull; white, 53a55c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; new mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9 1-4a9 5-8c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95a96c.

THE "BIT."

A San Francisco Petition for a Change in Silver Coinage.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Dec. 10.

A petition to the House of Representatives of the United States, which has received the signatures of nearly all the leading capitalists and business men of this city, is now being circulated. It reads as follows:

Your memorialists, citizens of San Francisco, of the State of California, respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to a defect in the coinage system of the United States, which occasions a very considerable degree of public inconvenience.

The denominations of dollars, cents, and mills are all that are required in extensive business transactions, and in keeping accounts; but in the numerous small purchases that are constantly occurring in the market, in the shop, and on the street, it seems to be a matter of convenience that there should be a unit of monetary value, intermediate between the dollar and the cent. The founders of our decimal system of currency appear to have anticipated this want, and to have attempted to provide for it, by the introduction of the term "dime;" but, notwithstanding this legal sanction, and notwithstanding the issue from the mint of a coin bearing this name, it is a well-known fact that this term has never yet come into popular use, and the value of the dime is not made the basis of pecuniary calculations. Instead of this, there are a variety of terms in vogue, in various parts of the country, some of which are relics of colonial currency, while others are apparently of more modern origin. But the particular matter to which your memorialists would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body is the wide-spread and pernicious habit of reckoning money by eighths of a dollar, known in several States under the name of a "shilling," and in others, including those on the Pacific coast, designated by the term "bit."

The eighth of a dollar, under the name of "bit," is universally employed in this community as a unit of value in pricing small articles, and the result is a perpetual inconvenience in making change. The eight of a dollar is in some sense an imaginary quantity, for it is not represented by any single coin, nor can it be represented, except approximately, by any combination of coins; and where, as is the case among us, the smallest coin in use is the five-cent piece, the approximation is necessarily remote. The eight of a dollar, or "bit," is intermediate in value, between ten cents and fifteen cents, and therefore it is considered to be either ten or fifteen cents, according to the facilities which parties may have for making change. One person may purchase an article for ten cents, and a second person standing beside the first, and purchasing the same or a similar article, may, in the process of making change, be required to pay fifteen cents, thus making a difference of fifty per cent in the cost to the two persons.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that this awkward popular habit of reckoning money by eighths of a dollar, which is the occasion of much annoyance and frequent complaint in this community, is directly traceable to our defective system of silver coinage. Under our present system the dollar is the unit for the coins intermediate between itself and the dime. These coins are regarded as fractions of a dollar, and the name "half-dollar" and "quarter-dollar" appear upon them, respectively. Your memorialists believe this fractional coinage to be erroneous. The terms "one-half," "one fourth" and "one-eighth" constitute a regular mathematical series, and so long as the Government divides the dollar into halves and fourths, it is safe to say that the people will carry the subdivision a step farther and imagine the dollar to be divided into eighths, and will make this imaginary eighth of a dollar the basis of pecuniary calculations.

Your memorialists believe that in a true system of coinage the dime should be made the unit for all coins intermediate between itself and the dollar; that such coins should be equal in value to a certain number of dimes, and that the name "dime" should be impressed upon them. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully prefer to your honorable body the following requests:

That a new coin be issued, of the value of two dimes, and having the name "two dimes" in the centre of the reverse.

That all coins of the value of half a dollar, hereafter issued, have the name "five dimes" in the centre of the reverse.

That the coinage of quarter-dollars cease, and that all such coins now in circulation be withdrawn, by the payment of a small premium, and recoined.

Your memorialists believe, that with the adoption of this reform, the term "dime" will everywhere come into use, as a unit of value, in pricing small articles of merchandise, and the process of making change will thus be entirely simplified and freed from all difficulty. For these reasons your memorialists respectfully prefer the foregoing requests. And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, November, 1871.

More Points About Mr. and Mrs. Miller, the Poetical Oregonians.

Salem (Oregon) Letter to the Sacramento Union.

I had a call from the new celebrity a day or two ago, and found him the same as ever. I had a rather pleasant acquaintance with Miller before he went East and to "the old countrie," and I cannot see that there is any change in him, except that he shows more of the *au fait* manner of a man who has travelled, and his brief sketch of his adventures was somewhat interesting. One of his episodes as a European war correspondent was especially interesting, for Miller had a handwriting far from legible, and when arrested with a quantity of undecipherable manuscript stowed away in his pockets, they thought they had cipher enough for a vast amount of treason and strategem. The worst of it was that the correspondent couldn't, in the hurry of the moment, make it out himself for a short while. Just at present Miller is very famous, and he seems fully and modestly aware of it, but says, very consciously, that it won't last. Of course, Miller is satisfied with his literary debut, but I think he has it in his mind to work hard and try to earn a more enduring fame than he has yet reason to expect. The world has read considerable fiction concerning Joaquin Miller. The romancing accounts of him which were published abroad give him credit for having small opportunity, and being an unread man, while the facts are, that while not favored with opportunity for a classical education, he had always a taste for reading which was carefully cultivated. So that while a resident of a wild, mining region, where he was a County Judge of one of the counties of Eastern Oregon, he had the standard British classics at hand, and made a careful study of them. In politics, Miller was a Democrat, and he partook of the Southern school, as his poetry shows. He is too good a friend to be a mere partisan, and rather resented not being nominated as Judge for the Fifth Judicial District two years ago. The failure was a very fortunate thing if it drove him away to become famous. His waifs of poetry had appeared at times, but he has put a much finer polish on them since going abroad. He must have economized greatly to save up means to travel upon, and I imagine that in preparing for a career he must have caused dissatisfaction to his wife. Before his career in East Oregon finished she left him, by his consent, it is said, and went to her parents at Port Orford. She early obtained a divorce from him, and soon after that he went East, and doubtless embittered by the facts stated, he made no provision for his family, for he had three children. Mrs. Miller is now in this city, and I find her a beautiful woman, possessing literary and poetical ability. I believed she is absorbed and satisfied with his career, and it is hoped by their friends that their differences may be reconciled and they may be reunited. It seems to me that the similarity of their literary tastes is an element of incongruity, paradoxical as it may sound. Mrs. Miller aims at a literary career and it may be that she also will become well known to the public. Under the name of Minnie Myrtle, her maiden name, she has been known as a graceful writer for many years.

The Union Pacific passenger earnings for the first fifteen days of December, 1871, were $81,0[illegible] in excess of the earnings for the same time last year, notwithstanding the numerous detentions from snow, which were much more severe than last year.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make merit and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which previously gave us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	13.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Dec. 8, 1871.

Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker:

GENTLEMEN: To return thanks to and through you to extend a word of advice to all similarly afflicted, I will make this plain statement of facts: At the age of 15, in a boyish freak, I attempted to lift a box of type (I am a printer by profession), which, being beyond my strength, caused a rupture, and until I used your "Common Sense Truss" (for a period of twenty years) I was a sufferer such as only those who have been similarly afflicted can know. About a year ago the truss I usually wore became broken, and I bought one of your Common Sense Trusses. I wore it full three months, and [illegible] I have been engaged in the Pilot office as foreman, and doing such duties as are incidental to a country office, working press, lifting forms, etc. I am confident that a radical cure has been effected in my case. I cannot be sufficiently grateful for the benefit conferred, and [illegible] testimonial to the merits of the Bartlett Common Sense Truss you are at perfect liberty to do so. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. PRINCE,
Foreman Manitowoc Pilot,
Formerly of CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The above is the testimony of hundreds, to whom we have permission to refer. The great reputation of the Common Sense Truss has induced unprincipled manufacturers to imitate. None genuine unless stamped "Bartlett, Butman & Parker Common Sense Truss, Chicago." Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
169 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

Brick Press.

Parties desiring to make pressed brick will find our improved hand-press the best in the market. Send for circulars. Brick-trucks, barrows, etc., for sale.

U. S. Brick Machine Company,
116 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

OFFICE DESKS!
CHEAP.
NO. 192 WEST LAKE-ST., IN THE REAR.

WILSON BROS.
will open their stores for business
CHRISTMAS MORNING UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Morris & Ingraham is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and liabilities will be settled by N. J. Morris & Co., corner of Madison-st. and Union Park.

N. J. MORRIS,
Nov. 10, 1871. J. M. INGRAHAM.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Braun, Burghoffer & Co. is this day dissolved, Math. J. Braun retiring. The same ornamental glass sign painting business will be continued by Burghoffer & Co., who alone are authorized to settle all bills.

We are thankful for business favors shown the old firm at 201 East Lake-st. The undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at 90 and 92 South Desplaines-st.

BURGHOFFER & CO.
December 19, 1871.

THE STORM.

From Sunday's Daily.

THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF FRIDAY IT SNOWED

hard until night, when sleet and rain followed. Very early in the morning of yesterday a thunder-storm broke violently over us, and the warm rain, adding to the mass of snow lying round, produced a flood. By the time some men and women were making the floods were taking also, and

BASEMENTS WERE BEING MADE THE CONDUCTORS OF THE SURPLUS WATER

in lieu of the drains. Many business establishments, in the basements of which goods were stored, suffered considerably.

On the South Side, on Wabash avenue, nothing but wading or ferrying was possible. The drains were unable to meet the sudden demand, or else were clogged with masses of drifting snow and ice, and for some hours that busy, dirty, hopeless-looking thoroughfare, with its toppling walls and invading mortar and sand heaps, was for once deserted. Fortunately, there were no basements worth speaking of on Wabash avenue, in the barrel district, and, beyond profanity, no great damage was produced. On the West Side, however, where storage room is limited, and where every basement is filled with goods,

THE WATER POURED IN,

and for the depth of nearly twelve inches swamped everything. Grumbling clerks paddled about and baled out the river, while tenement proprietors are reported, to a man, as expressed their disgust in unmeasured terms. How much damage was done by the sudden inundation cannot be ascertained, but as nearly every basement was invaded, and as nearly everything valuable and destructible by water is usual have been considerable.

THE SUDDEN THAW,

accompanied as it was, by Dr. Rauch's *bete noir* —a south west wind—did its part to help to make a very large amount of havoc, and a larger amount of good. It brought down several newly-erected four and five-story brick structures, built on the approved Chicago principle, with all possible speed, and the smallest possible regard for stability.

IT SWEPT DOWN SOME PAPER WALLS,

and taught the shoddy builder not to build with sand alone. It taught him, what he ought to have known, and what it is presumed the city authorities supposed he did know, when they gave him permission to build, that mortar made of sand, wet bricks, hazardously placed in line, and mere woodwork, though forming an excellent structure during the winter, when the frost causes them to adhere, are but poor building materials before a warm wind, especially if that wind be of any violence.

A CRASH IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

At about 11 o'clock a. m., the three-story and basement brick building, situated on the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, owned by Mr. Ellis, a butcher, and erected since the fire, fell down with a crash. There was no one there at the time, and neither wonder workers nor Coroners are called by it in any considerable extent. The ruins lie there en masse. The fall discloses its cause. A glance at

THE BULGING STUFF OF WALLS

shows immediately how delicately the superstructure was reared. There was a builder standing sorrowfully regarding the remains, while our reporter interviewed them. Said he, "That's what they call American bond," reporter said, "Oh, that's American bond, is it? It doesn't appear to me to be as profitable an institution as some American institutions I could cite, in point of fact, as a building enterprise you can scarcely call that prostrate heap of unprocreated rubbish a success." "Well," said the builder, "that's American bond. Don't you see they're all stretchers on that building, excepting where they hadn't room for the joists? Well, that's American bond, I take it. There's three kind of bonds. There's the Holland bond, where every other course is leader and stretcher; and there's the English bond, where every seventh course is a header; and then there's American bond. That's American bond, as you see, lying down there. The English authorities won't let a man build American bond." The reporter silently wondered why people would build American bond if the end they out was to rebuild again inside of sixty days, and went his way.

WHEN THE WIND CHANGED

at about noon, many of the recently erected buildings fronting east and west were saved. Their owners felt relieved when the gale shifted, but their gain was some one else's loss. At about half-past 1 o'clock when the storm was from due west, and the mercury sinking 45 degrees an hour, a sudden gust of wind struck the long brick wall, four stories in height, of Nathaniel Norton's new building, No. 87 Washington street, between State street and Wabash avenue. The wall sagged a moment and fell inward, while the roof gave one heave and followed suit, this putting the building exactly where it was the day after the fire. The walls broke off short, and made a clean sweep, nothing but the corner remaining. The ground is deeply trenched, standing up to their ancles in liquid mud, and inquired who was killed, and why more people were not. Nobody was damaged, except in pocket.

CAUSE OF THE CALAMITY.

Meanwhile a builder called the attention of the reporter to the fact that the mortar was badly made for this time of year. He said it was "hot mortar," by which he meant that there were five parts of sand to one of lime. Said he, "Using a quarter of one to five parts of brick and cold mortar in wintry weather." He then informed our reporter of an adjacent wall which had yielded to the pressure of the wind. It was the north wall of

MR. HALE & PORTER'S BUILDING,

on the east side of State street, between Washington and Randolph streets. The wall had been a fine, high, solid one of forty feet. From this a great chunk, forty feet long and two feet high, had been blown clear out. The opposite wall was tottering and staggering, and threatening at every gust to come down and complete the job, when was still propping up prostrate pillars and rubbing their lungs, as if exhausted by the insolent them to further exertion. As policeman with more sense than the crowd appeared to possess, brandished his club at the crowd, and watched the wagging wall until dusk. The builder said he expected it would be all right, and such walls would not stand.

A CHIMNEY AT MAYER'S BUILDING TO GO.

During the morning the lofty chimney of Bryan's building, situated on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, fell down with a crash, and injured a man named Frank Mayer. The chimney was a big one, but it was found necessary to remove it on his residence, consist of Eleventh street and Blue Island avenue. Another chimney is just beside him when the heap of bricks and mortar fell, escaped, as by a miracle, without injury. He expresses surprise that both Mitler and he were not pulverized by the accident.

FALLS OF WALLS AT THE SOUTH DIVISION.

At about 2 o'clock the wind took one of the interior walls on the south end of THE TRIBUNE building, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. The wall was the second from the south, and was merely a partition. It fell inside the building without doing any damage. Almost at the same time one of the chimneys was blown down, and the north wall (as things now stand) escaped and fell over into the street, adding considerably to the mud already existing in the way. The bricks fell forward with such force as to leave, in many instances, indentations. No one happened to be on Madison street at the time, and no narration of it was given, however, to the car drivers, who, observing the tottering condition of two of the remaining walls, needed their pace along that block.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The wires between Toledo and the East, and Detroit, via the Canadian lines, were not in working order last night. The other lines were slightly impeded; but still were able to transmit messages.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—The storm here has been one of remarkable violence, as far as the weather is concerned. The four first days were bitter cold, but on Friday it was mild and warm, and a snow storm took place. Last night there was unusual activity in the air, a severe rain storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. This morning broke clear, warm and beautiful, much like a spring morning, but before 9 o'clock a severe cold west wind commenced to blow, the sun was soon hidden by black clouds, and before 10 o'clock a terrible gale of wind was blowing. Which increased in violence and at about 10 1-2 o'clock was almost a tornado, levelling hard and heavy fences, uprooting trees, blowing down signs and chimneys, and otherwise damaging property. The storm, as far as can be ascertained at this hour, are as follows: The immense Stattler rink in the western part of the city, erected last winter, and which was the pride of Springfield, was levelled to the ground; a mass of ruins. The ceiling mill, a large and new structure, lately erected by the Springfield Rolling Mill Company at a cost of about $40,000, was almost torn to pieces. The gable end of the structure upon which at that time, had room. This end must appear, only one story high, and a small affair, but the company will sustain a loss of $5,000 or $6,000 besides retarding their operations. The round-house of the Chicago, Alton & Missouri Railroad, just erected at a cost of $1,000, was blown down. The new passenger depot of the same company, as the house was much crushed. The entire tin roof of the Governor street depot was torn off by the force of the gale and fell into the street. There were also two or three other buildings, the roofs of which were torn off or fallen, besides a large number of signs and chimneys destroyed.

At present writing this afternoon, the storm has entirely ceased, and the sun shone bright, and the cold has again set in, and promises to be severe. The storm must have done much damage in the country, though as that will in some measure be balanced by the tinsel supply of rain, which has fallen, and which was much needed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—A very strong wind storm passed over the city this forenoon, which did considerable damage. Several sheds were blown down, fences were blown down, roofs torn off, chimneys and fire walls demolished, trees levelled, smokestacks toppled over, and awnings and signs more or less damaged by a sudden force. Several persons were injured by falling fences. Several cabins on the river front were blown into the river. Several steamers were blown from their moorings, but no serious damage was done. The gale looked fierce an hour, and came from the west.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—About noon to-day a terrific tornado passed about four miles below Jeffersonville, breaking down timber and destroying 700 feet of the new air-line railway, inflicting damage to the amount of several thousand dollars. Two men on the road in a buggy were in the track of the storm. The horse, buggy, and

HAD were lifted up and carried forty feet but escaped unhurt. The timbers of the frantic work were twisted off like whip cords.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—A violent, wind storm has prevailed here all the afternoon, doing considerable damage to buildings. A portion of the roof of the St. John's Catholic church was crushed by the falling of the upper part of one of the front towers.

All over the state a large number of buildings were unroofed, including the Second National Bank building, Journal office and telegraph office buildings. Several persons were injured.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 25—1:56 a. m.—The alarming special despatch which was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday, relative to the Prince of Wales, has no foundation. The Prince continues to progress toward recovery, and there is no increase in his fever.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A Niagara Falls despatch states that the Grand Duke has received a telegram yesterday, from Queen Victoria, announcing the convalescence and probable recovery of the Prince of Wales, to which he responded.

The Erie Protective Committee have published the following, as received from New York: "The new Attorney General, Barlow, proposes, in his official capacity, to break up the whole combination of the Erie Ring, without respect to persons." Hundreds of congratulatory letters have been received with great joy by parties interested.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The noon bulletin to-day announces that the Prince passed a quiet night. The progress of recovery is slow but steady and gradual.

The Liverships Indiatia, Wisconsin, and Dorway have arrived out.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—It is stated that General Chanzy will succeed General Cissy as Minister of War, and that the latter will be sent to Washington as the French Minister.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The name of Bellean is now mentioned in connection with the Ministry to Washington. Percy's nomination having been withdrawn. The rumor that General Cissy is slated to go to Washington is unfounded.

The Prefect of the Department of the Rouches du Rhone has dissolved the Council of Arles, and annulled its acts, because of its management of the finances.

The sale of the violently Radical newspapers, *La Republique Radicale*, in Marseilles, has been prohibited.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 23.—The National Assembly has adjourned until the 9th of January.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The bill to increase the circulation of the Bank of France for the relief of trade and commerce was still pending in the Assembly when it adjourned. The committee which has the measure in charge, while agreeing to its principles, have not, as yet, reported upon the amount by which the circulation is to be augmented. An increase of 1,200,000 francs will probably be adopted in the end.

Rome.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of preconization in the cases of twenty-eight newly-appointed Bishops, including thirteen Italians and three Frenchmen.

West Indies.

JACMEL, Dec. 5.—The case of the steamer Hornet is considered settled. The British man-of-war Saragossa remained two days off Port au Prince without communicating with the shore. The commander then sent a despatch to the government asking if the Spanish Consul could enjoy the same protection as the Consuls of other nations was the case the Consul would land again. The government replied in the affirmative, and the Consul landed and reoccupied his post. It is reported that the commander of the Saragossa asked the government to remove the two guns and pieces of machinery from the Hornet, thus rendering her unfit for sea, but the government refused, and the Saragossa sailed for Santiago de Cuba, where she has since arrived. In a letter from the city council, the remain at Port au Prince until the Hornet's case then is settled by the British Washington and Madrid Governments.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 21.—President Baez has returned to the capital. Several revolutions have taken place between Baez's troops and the revolutionists. Cabral was beaten at Neiba and compelled to abandon the place hastily. His loss was heavy in men and ammunition. He lost even his own clothing. General Gautier is at the head of Baez's forces successfully at Santa Luca, and routed them.

NEW YORK.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Connolly's bondsmen have qualified in the sum of $1,000,000, as required in the civil suit, but as Judge Bedford does not make known whether he will accept bail for the criminal suit, and as the bondsmen will not sign documents against him, it is probable that Connolly will spend Christmas in the Ludlow Street Jail.

The new Court House Commissioners have informally agreed upon a plan for the dome of the building at a cost of $100,000, but nothing can be done until a legislative appropriation of funds is made.

The Chamber of Commerce have received additional subscriptions for the relief of the West, amounting to $45,000, the total receipts amount to $1,607,365.97.

Fifty-one or a dozen charitable institutions of the city will provide liberal entertainments for their inmates on Christmas day.

The Tweed ring trial is understood that Judge Ingraham has intimated that he will not sit in Gemandine's case. A grand jury indictment against that gentleman for subornation of judicial corruption, but that the effort failed; also that Gemandine has instituted libel proceedings against the paper for seeking to defame him. The evidence adds that no warrants have yet been served upon it.

Judge McCunn, in a communication, says it has made an ex-parte charge against him, of being a Ring Judge, as he has been battling the Ring for years.

"It is run-red," says the *Tribune*, "that Sweeney's going to Canada was due to his Flax consolation."

It was rumored last night that Cornelius Carlin, a Wing man, and the Secretary of the New York Printing Company, and the proprietor of the *Tribune*, had had an encounter, the result of which was brought before the Grand Jury.

Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, one of the counsel for the Alabama Arbitration, was found in his city yesterday, and will sail, with his associates, for Paris, on Tuesday for Europe.

It is understood that the grand jury will not indicted Mayor Hall, because Charles O'Conor told Hall that his office, if any, does not extend within the statute under which the other members of the Ring have been prosecuted against. The Tweed and Grand Jury, however, will probably investigate the case of the Mayor next week.

Sidney E. Morse, father of Professor Morse, died this morning, aged 71.

It has rained all day and slush prevails.

The Board of Apportionment this morning authorized the Comptroller to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 to meet the requisitions of the Fire Department, and $480,000 of New York bridge bonds.

The Assistant Aldermen elected in November took their official oaths this morning. Then the Mayor declined to do them, referring the members to a legal tribunal.

Connolly's counsel took no steps to-day to secure the release of their client. They reopened the case of Judge Bedford's refusal to admit Comptroller Nesmith in Ludlow street that he intended to file the papers which would show that if Judge Bedford committed him without bail under the pending indictments.

There will be no new developments to-day in connection with the Ring troubles. The rumor that Connolly's case has fled is generally credited.

It is not probable that Tweed will resign either the office of Commissioner of Parks or Department, or that of Tammany Grand Sachem, like Brennan, before the 1st of January, at least; that he may profit by the example of Connolly, who was thrown into prison on his retirement from office.

Wintry weather has stopped all work on the new Post Office building.

Small-pox statistics this week show an increase of 40 cases and 10 deaths more than the previous week before. The cases for the week were sixty-eight. No deaths since yesterday.

Fire Chief Shaffer has changed the name of Henry W. Andrews, and who states he is from Philadelphia, for a year, and who got a bail bond check for $500. He had been stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Committee of Seventy have perfected a new charter for this city to be presented for action to the Legislature next week. It gives the corporators of the city being vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, the Aldermen to be elected in April, forty-five in number, the being elected annually in each Senatorial district. After being elected provisions are made that the board shall not vote public moneys to any charitable institution unless recommended by the heads of charitable departments, and then only by a two-thirds vote. An abstract of the duties of the Aldermen to be published in pamphlet form, to be furnished to the city records, instead of advertising the proceedings in detail as at present. No money is to be drawn from the City Treasury unless voted by the board. The other sections provide for vesting powers in the heads of different new executives by several commissioners. The entire executive powers are vested in the Mayor and heads of departments, who are appointed by the Mayor.

ARKANSAS.

The Latest from the Negro Riot in Chicot County.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—A Memphis special to the Enquirer says that about three hundred negroes, thoroughly armed with rifles guns and pistols, part of whom came from Arkansas, left Friar's Point, Miss., on Wednesday night for Chicot county, Ark., with the avowed purpose of releasing their brethren confined in the jail at that place.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The *Democrat* has a special from Little Rock, Ark., which says that reliable advices from Chicot County establish the fact that the reports of fugitives at Memphis have been greatly exaggerated; that the State authorities have taken all necessary steps for the restoration of order, which will be accomplished without further bloodshed. Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 23.—The difficulties heretofore existing between the Fort Smith Railroad Company and Pierce, Searcy & Houston, have been settled. This removes all difficulties between the conflicting interests, and all suits will be withdrawn and work be resumed at once.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Telegraphic communication has just been established between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

—In the Virginia Legislature yesterday the Governor's message in relation unanimously declaring it to be the purpose of the State to discharge her last obligation, but at the same time reserving to herself the power, whenever it is necessary, of repealing the Funding bill.

The McLeskin affair at Darien, Ga., went to the jury yesterday afternoon. The jury was out, one hour, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Information has been received by the recent naval confirmation of the report that General Grant's sons were hunting in Siberia.

The Grand Jury at Washington will to-day examine the case of Dr. Parks Dexter, charged with the murder of Mrs. Richardson.

The Georgia Central Railroad have been conferring in Augusta, Ga. The report of the conference is that the Pennsylvania Central has been endeavoring to lease three lines leading from Atlanta to the seaboard. The Georgia Central are both largely interested. The Pennsylvania Central is said to have made a proposition to the Georgia Railroad towards selling its consent to lease the Georgia Central, they endeavoring, by somesort any arrangement of this kind, and offers other terms to the Georgia Railroad. It is believed that the terms will be accepted, and the Pennsylvania Central will fail to get control of the lines.

ILLINOIS.

The Fifty-seven Illinois Reports Ready for Distribution—Articles of Incorporation Filed—Bill Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 23.—The fifty-third Illinois Reports was to-day received by the Secretary of State, and will be immediately distributed to the different Judges, Clerks and county officers entitled to receive them.

Articles of association of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railway Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000; and the Foote & Rice Tunnel and Mining Company, of Chicago, capital stock of $250,000; and the Chicago Scandinavian Turners' Society, of Chicago, were filed in the office of the secretary of State to-day.

House bill No. 166, an act in regard to attachments in courts of records, was approved by the Governor, and filed with the secretary of State to-day.

Hotel Burned at Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, Dec. 23.—The Fox River House, a three-story brick building, located on the West Side, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, in the midst of a dreadful rain, covered in ice and cold. Three persons were burned from the house at the time, and such headway had the fire made when the alarm was given that no time was given to spread the alarm, even to the inmates of the several rooms, and it is a wonder that all were not destroyed in the flames, though the real facts cannot be learned at this writing. Among those injured in jumping from the building are Carl G. Meiser, Clerk of the Aurora Court of Common Pleas, who, in the fall from the third story on his head and shoulder, is so badly hurt that his life is despaired of. Jos. Scott, of Campton, had his ancle dislocated. Warren Ashley, of Plato, lay broken, and a Mr. Foote, a tailor in the employ of C. H. Reeves, had both ankles dislocated. The building was owned by Mrs. E. Hunton, who loses $10,000. No insurance. The house was kept by J. C. Bowling, late of Mendota, who loses in furniture and personal effects, $6,000. No insurance. The fire is first discovered by the colored porter in the rooms above the office of the hotel, but its origin is unknown.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A. A. Sargent Elected Senator from California—Arrival of Modoc Murderer Schonchin—A Sanguinary Husband—The Arizonians and the Government Indian Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—A. A. Sargent was elected Senator from California by the joint convention of Senators to-day, by a strict party vote: Sargent, 172; Wallace, Democrat, 46.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—General Booth appointed R. P. Johnson, Lewis Cunningham, C. W. Sullivan, State Field Land Commissioners, and remote Adjutant General Cashan.

The storm has abated. The valley country of California is flooded, and travel by rail is considerable.

The jury attorney for the Chicago policy-holders, to-day withdrew the complaint in bankruptcy against the Pacific Insurance Company, and took a decree in accordance with the company's terms.

Four lives were drowned by the breaking of the dam of the North Bloomfield Mining Company, of Nevada County. Much damage was done.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Modoc murderer Schonchin is still confined here at the Presidio awaiting his trial. Several other Modoc prisoners are also there. The cases for the week were sixty-eight. No deaths since yesterday.

Fire Chief Shaffer has changed the name of Henry W. Andrews, and, who states he is from Philadelphia, for a year, and who got a bail bond check for $500. He had been stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Committee of Seventy have perfected a new charter for this city to be presented for action to the Legislature next week. It gives the corporators of the city being vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, the Aldermen to be elected in April, forty-five in number, the being elected annually in each Senatorial district. After being elected provisions are made that the board shall not vote public moneys to any charitable institution unless recommended by the heads of charitable departments, and then only by a two-thirds vote. An abstract of the duties of the Aldermen to be published in pamphlet form, to be furnished to the city records, instead of advertising the proceedings in detail as at present. No money is to be drawn from the City Treasury unless voted by the board. The other sections provide for vesting powers in the heads of different new executives by several commissioners. The entire executive powers are vested in the Mayor and heads of departments, who are appointed by the Mayor.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'

INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME

INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN

FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

STATE

INSURANCE CO., of Missouri.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity. A record unsurpassed by the fortune of all the Companies engaged prosecute fairness, promptness, liberality and legitimate underwriting.

Chicago Agency, 74 South Canal-st.

E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.
HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.
Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

ILLINOIS MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co.

All parties having claims against the above Company are requested to present their proofs as early as possible; those who have presented proofs will please call with their policies to have them adjusted, at No. 47 South Clark-st., Room 7, third story.

A. S. BARRY,
Adjuster for the Company.

A CARD.

The office of the PEOPLE'S INS. CO. of San Francisco, Cal., is at 16 West Monroe-st., Chicago, where the undersigned can be found, a few days longer, authorized to adjust and settle all claims against the above Company and the LAMAR of Chicago.

JOHN C. WEBB, Vice President.
A. B. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

The following telegram was received by JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., from their attorney in San Francisco, Cal.:

San Francisco, Dec. 21, 1871.

To JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.:

I have settled with the People's Ins. Co. for twenty-five cents on the dollar.

D. R. TENNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK, ss. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT September Term, 1871.

Commonwealth by James L. Clarke, Receiver, vs. New England Mutual Marine Insurance Co.

The undersigned have been appointed Receivers in the above action. All persons having claims against the said company are requested to furnish the undersigned a statement thereof forthwith, and all persons indebted to said company are required to make payment to them.

Boston, December 18, 1871.

(Signed) GEORGE C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
H. H. BEAL,
Receivers, No. 6 State Building.

Claims of Chicago agents to be presented through Messrs. GEORGE C. LARKE & CO., 35 Eldridge-court.

LAMAR

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Parties having claims for loss on the above Company are requested to call at Room 12, Sherman House, and receive settlement. Parties holding Policies on for which no loss is claimed are requested to send them in for cancellation, as the Company is in the hands of a Receiver, and the Policies should be put beyond indemnity in case of loss or damage to the same.

Chicago, December 6, 1871.

LAMAR.

REFINED LARD!

ALSO WINTER-STRAINED

LARD OILS,

SIGNAL,

AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO

TOBACCO WORKS,

WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

ARCADE COURT,

Rear of 160 LaSalle-st.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at

114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

HARDWARE.

ATWATER & CO.,

Throughthe great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHAS. HOFFMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

(Formerly of North Clark-st.),

284 MILWAUKEE-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale dealer in

Cheap Watches and Jewelry,

24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,

Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,

FOR SALE.

20 feet by 94 feet, to alley. Price, $30,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to

PR. JUSTIN HAYES, 12 Calumet-st.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

Parties requiring Insurance, are referred to the Agency of TEALL & FISHER, 70 South Canal-st., who represent the WESTCHESTER FIRE INS. CO. of New York, organized in 1837, with cash assets of $550,000; the STAR FIRE, of New York, with cash assets to the amount of $350,000; and the BAY STATE, of Worcester, Mass., cash assets, $350,000. The above Companies have their assets intact, as they lost nothing in the late conflagration. Apply to

TEALL & FISHER, Agents,

70 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

DAN M. BOWMAR. JOSEPH M. BOWMAR.

BOWMAR BROS.,

Insurance Agents and Brokers.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.,

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $531,304.50.

Office, 71 South Canal-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, having this day made an assignment of all their estate to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company for the benefit of their creditors, all persons having claims against said company are hereby notified to present the same, duly indorsed, for settlement to the assignees, at their office, No. 421 Chestnut-st., and those who desire to make their policies the purpose of insuring elsewhere, are requested to present them at the office. No. 40 Wall-st., to the A. W. Wister, attorney for the assignees, for the cancellation of their policies and the return of premium.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1871.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Chicago. Parties who have settled their losses at the office of the late Company can receive the same of

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
2 West Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

THE

"EUREKA" SHIRT

is made to measure by

P. H. McART,

134 West Madison-st.

The best and most perfect fitting Shirt in use.

A fit sure for $25. Sample shirt at same rate.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

For the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we have opened a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

TRADE MARK

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it. IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

AND WISH

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minutia crystal pebbles, mounted to-gether, and adjusted to the eye, by the only Optician in charge of these HARDENED AND BRILLIANT. They will last for years without change, and are guaranteed superior to all others in use.

J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians*,

NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark, as above.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.

J. E. MAYO & CO., 464 State-st.

Persons desiring Glasses, are advised to call on Mayo, 464 State-st., Chicago, Ill. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!

ALSO WINTER-STRAINED

LARD OILS,

SIGNAL,

AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

E. H. CHANDLER, 40 Washington-st. Agent for all Chicago papers, and for all newspapers issued in the U.S. Offices, 41 South Canal and 42 State-st.

Architects.

CHASE BROS. & CO., 90 West Randolph-st.
JONES & SELLERS, 93 West Randolph-st.

Auctions and Commission.

R. BURLING & CO., 16 Commercial-st.
CHAS. H. GARRETT, 69 Wabash-av.
W. B. JENNEY, 12 Pacific court.
GEORGE SHERWOOD, 91 South Canal-st.
WARD, PHELPS & CO., 1 Michigan-av.
WM. H. WILSON, 69 Wabash-av.
WM. SANDERS, 100 Randolph, cor. Randolph & Jefferson.
ALMON WILLETT, 41 Hubbard court.
JOHN E. WISCHER, 100 State-st.

Auction and Commission.

PETERSHEIM (late Petersheim & Co.), 122 Lake Island-av.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 403 State-st.
CUTLER & HOLDEN & CO., Mich.-av. cor. Washington-st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.

C. COLLIER WHEELER, jr. w. cor. Wab.-av. & 22d.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., 2d stand.
GEO. P. NOYES & MOSSMAN, 58 Clark-st., rooms 7 and 8.
J. M. ADDOTT, 69 Wabash-av.
BALDWIN & BALDWIN, 134 West Twelfth-st.
JAMES E. BALDWIN, 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
DANIEL P. ROBERTS, 20 N. Canal-st.
FOULKE, NATIONAL BANK, 20 Wabash-av., also, 1 Pacific court.
FULLER, PIERSON & KEAN, 9 Wash.-st. Rand.
LUNT, PIERSON & KEAN, 9 Wash.-st. Rand.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 2 West Washington-st.
SHELDON, SHELDON & SHELDON, Metropolitan Bldg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
NORTH AMERICAN BANK, office at Second Nationals.
North National Bank.
NORTHWESTERN LOAN CO., 125 Archer-av.
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, cor. Clark & Fifth-sts.
PAGE & BACON, 100 Washington-st., also 72 Exchange-st., St. Louis.
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, cor. Clark & Washington-sts.
THE CONTINENTAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
THE MERCHANTS' LOAN CO., 125 Archer-av.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 20 N. Canal-st.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, 20 N. Canal-st.
THE ORIENTAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
THE SECURITY LOAN CO., 79 Dearborn-st.
THE TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., 79 Dearborn-st.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
THOMPSON & SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WHITMORE, 49 to 53 State-st.
WILLIAM H. WILSON, 79 Dearborn-st.
YOUNG, NATIONAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
YOUNG, NATIONAL BANK, 79 Dearborn-st.
LEOPOLD KUH & CO., 120 Michigan-av.
LEOPOLD KUH & CO., 120 Michigan-av.
LUNT, PIERSON & KEAN, 9 Wash.-st. Rand.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

RIDDLE & CO., 12 South Market-st.
FIELD, RENSHOW & CO., 12 South Market-st.

Coffee, Tea, Spice, &c.

CROCKER & CO., 204 Michigan-av.
PHOENIX, BILLS, 11 to 15 River-st.

Commission Goods.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 2 Congress Hall.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 2 Congress Hall.

Commission Merchants.

BENNETT & CO., Produce and Provisions, Room 5.
G. D. DICKINSON, 207 Michigan-av.
GEO. P. GORTON & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
GEO. P. GORTON & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
HUNGERFORD & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
MUNSON & CO., 11 and 12 West Randolph-st.
NEWMAN, JAMES & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
STEPHANI & MONTHEIMER, Phelan & Collender Building, 207 Michigan-av.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Printers.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Dearborn-st. 4th and 5th floor.
BLISS & SNOW, 46 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 121 Fifth-av.
CAMERON AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 121 Fifth-av.
H. H. HINDS & BRO., 107 and 109 South Canal-st.
EMERSON & STOTT, 29 West Madison-st.
GARDNER, PRESCOTT & CO., 109 South Canal-st.
J. M. W. JONES, 6 S. Canal-st. and 205 Michigan-av.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 40 and 42 Randolph-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., successor Spalding & La Monte, 101 South Canal-st.
O'BRIEN & ATKINSON, 40 Wabash-av.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 278 Canal & 66 Wabash-av.

Bookbinders.

CORR, ADAMS & CO., 609 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 104 West Madison-st.
HARRIS & CO., 109 South Canal-st.
W. K. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 4 & 7 East Washington.
KNIGHT & LEONARD, 109 and 111 Randolph-st.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

BULLOCK & BLAKELY, 178 W. Mad. st. & 181 Wabash-av.
JAMES H. WALKER and 204 West Randolph-st.
F. KELLAMEIN, 167 West Madison-st.
P. KELLAMEIN, 167 West Madison-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 622 Wabash-av.
FLAMAN & CO., 24 and 26 Wabash-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 24 State-st.
GOLDING & CO., 24 State-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich.-av., N. of Tremont.
HALE & BIGGINS, 5 and 7 Custom House-place.
HOLMES, HODGE & PALMER, Mich.-av., cor. Polk.
HOLMES, HODGE & PALMER, 24 State-st.
HURLBUT & KIMBALL, 24 State-st.
HURLBUT & KIMBALL, 24 State-st.
KING, WELLS & CO., Mich.-av., cor. Van Buren.
PORTER & KING, 24 West Lake-st.
WEAGLE, BIRTLAND & GORDWAY, Mich.-av. cor. Polk.
WEAGLE, BIRTLAND & GORDWAY, Mich.-av. cor. Polk.
WHITE, WILL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich.-av.

Boston Shoe Manufactory.

JOSEPH H. WAR